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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,952—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4986	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	6023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
INDIA	A. Martinolich	2,650	1st July 1900
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	20th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,252	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

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TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	6,013	25th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 29th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,357 tons, Captain X...... to sail on or about the 27th June, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

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FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 7th June, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

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S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "INDIA," 4,074 tons, on or about 14th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 5th June.

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A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
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ANNUAL SALE.—The USUAL ANNUAL SALE will take place on the 5th, 6th and 7th instant. On the first date, ticket holders only will be admitted.

GENERAL MANAGER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 3,000 tons of GIRIDI or DESHERGHUR COAL, in August, September, October, November and December will, be received by the Undersigned at his office, Ballard Road; up to 12 o'clock (noon) on FRIDAY, 8th instant.

Further information will be given to intending Tenderers on application to the Undersigned.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. GLYNN MESSENT,
Engineer.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH ARTHUR GUERIN, formerly of Belgaum, India, Deputy Collector but late of Norton Fitzwarren and Elm Grove, Taunton in the County of Somerset, England, European, deceased, who died at 11 Elm Grove Taunton aforesaid, on or about the 17th day of August 1898, and Letters of Administration of an authenticated copy of whose will were on the 12th day of August 1899, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to WILLIAM GARROD MAYHEW, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of GEORGE DAVEY SYMONDS, the sole surviving Executor named in the said Will (for his use and benefit and limited until he the said George Davey Symonds shall obtain Probate of the said will to be granted to him from this Court) to have effect throughout the whole of British India, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said WILLIAM GARROD MAYHEW on his behalf at their office No. 31, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of July, 1900, as after that date the said William Garrod Mayhew as Attorney of the said George Davey Symonds will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Attorney (Administrator) shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 28th day of May, 1900.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY and DUNLOP,
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Messrs. MACKENZIE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, in Apollo Street, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 4 p.m., a quantity of furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, round writing, and dressing tables, with and without marble tops, miror door almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, sideboards, chiffoneers, musical box, craddle. Perambulators, baby's tricycles. Show cases, cabinets, iron safe, bicycle, pictures, hanging and table lamps. Gold and silver watches ruby rings earnings &c.

A lot of furniture, consisting of tables, cane and bentwood chairs, meatsafe flower vases, hanging and table lamps, cots, intensils etc, etc, the property of Mrs. Cragie.—

Property on view.

MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS FOR REMOVAL ON THE AGRIPADA ESTATE DELISLE ROAD OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA STATION.

By order of the Engineer, Bombay Improvement Trust-Messrs, MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 3 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the following buildings for removal:—

Lot No. 1—bungalow No. 21 at Agripada.
„ 2—stable and priviesbehind the bungalow No. 21.
„ 3—servants quarter on the east of bungalow No. 21.
„ 4—building No 18 Agripada.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF KHARA TANK ROAD.

Under instructions from the mortgagees, Messrs Ruttonsey Nensey and Co., and by virtue of the power of sale reserved to them by the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of December, 1889, and made between the late Mistry Hajee Ameer Mahomed of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises on THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1900, at 4 p. m. on account an at the risk of the Estate of the said Mistry Hajee Ameer Mahomed, the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagees and the said mortgagor in the undermentioned property,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the soutern side of Khara Tank Rord, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagor Mistry Hajee Ameer Mahomed and his other tenants, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Register No. 124, Collector's No. 1254, old Survey No. 2799, new Survey No. 4246, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 7069, Ward C, street Nos. 128, 130, 132 and 38, 38, 40, containing by admeasurment 30 square yards or thereabounts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Shaik Abdoolla Doctor Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, and a range of Memon Haji Abba Essa, on or towards the north by the Musjid of Shaik Abdoolla Doctor Street, and on or towards the south by the said Khara Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Attorneys for the mortgagees, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Momentos of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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THE COLABA HIGH SCHOOL.—REopens June 4th.

S. PETER'S HIGH SCHOOLS, Mazagaon.—REOPEN on June 7th. For particulars apply to the Rev. HEAD MASTER, S. Peter's Boys' School or to the SISTER-in-CHARGE, S. Peter's Girls' School, Mazagaon, Bombay.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK SCARFS AND TIES.—Now showing in our New Premises, opposite Clock Tower. The latest styles. Mafeking Wide End Scarfs from Rs. 2-8 each. A large Stock just landed.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

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ON VIEW.—Mr. J. Curren's Valuable Furniture, Piano, 2 Lady's and Gent's Bicycles, &c., at Sopari Bagh Road, Parel, to be SOLD, on SUNDAY, 3rd instant.

SURPLUS STOCK of odd and ends in CROCKERY ware also Glass Jampots, Butter, Glass Dishes, &c, &c, to be given away very cheaf at SHROFF BROS.

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TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year Including Postage.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the sublessee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900,

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Liqueur Exquisite Tonic Digestive and Efficacious **BENEDICTINE** Possessing most Powerful Germ killing Properties.

The BENEDICTINE liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellonsly and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countrie have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

. . . . Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

. . . . At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liquours, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

. . . . We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Moritur qui non utitur.*

Extract from the *Gazette Médicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

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DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy [illegible] sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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THE whole BUILDING in Byramji Homji Street, Fort, up till now occupied by the Cathedral Girls High School, opposite Fort High School. For terms and other particulars, apply to

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Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
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Cures Scurvy.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Colour-Sergeant Instructor Jno. Howarth, Cheshire Regiment, Chester, writes: "I suffered from Rheumatism in my arms and legs for over five years. I also had a bruised shin bone, through which I could rest only for a few minutes at a time. All sorts of remedies were applied, but none did any good for more than a few days. After a while I was recommended to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I did, and on taking the first bottle I felt relief. I therefore continued with this excellent medicine, and it effected a perfect cure. This was more than a year ago and I am pleased to say I have not felt the least pain since—in fact, I am in as good health as ever I was in my life.

"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr. George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few year with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 29, 1899."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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FIXED DEPOSITS

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RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

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For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 2-6m, 2-47a. Low water, 7-34m., 9-0a.
H. H. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Music on the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, Tamatave, St. Marie and Diego Swarez, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th inst., respectively.

Kathiawari Refugees.—Two other batches of the Kathiawari refugees, numbering three hundred and fifty-six men, women and children, were despatched yesterday afternoon by rail from the Grant Road Station to their homes in Kathiawar.

The Church of God.—An opening ceremony of the Free Reading Room will take place at the meeting room of the Church of God, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to-day, at 7-30 p.m. Mr. D. B Padmanji (President of the Indian Christian Union) has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. All are cordially invited to be present.

Further Success of a Lady Specialist.—Miss Dr. Matilda Coutinho, L. R. C. P., L. R. C. S. (Edin.), L. F. P. and S. (Glas.), L.M. (Dub.), a qualified specialist in diseases of women and children has further passed the examinations for the degree of M. D., while on her tour via Belgium to Paris. Miss Dr. Coutinho is the daughter of the late Dr. A. M. C. Coutinho and cousin and sister-in-law of Dr. J. V. Coutinho. She was presented by Professor Rhommalere to the examinees as having had a very practical education in the studies of medicine.

Music on the Esplanade.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. S. Luard and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Rifle Corps, will perform the following programme at the Esplanade, at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Quickstep	The Belle of Chicago	Sousa
Lancers from	The Geisha	Williams
Selection	The Bohemiano	Puccini
Spanish Valse	Torero	Translateur
Selection	Song-land	Hutchinson
Old English Dance	Henry VIII	Vandervell

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Accident to a Cart-Driver.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Anna Gunpat, a Hindu, aged about thirty-five years. The deceased was a cart-driver in the employ of the Victoria Company and resided at Carnac Bunder. On Wednesday morning, Anna was driving his master's cart, containing bottles of aerated waters to the Fort, when on the Hornby Road, he fell off his seat and one of the front wheels passed over his left leg and right arm. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where fever set in and he died at 5 o'clock on Thursday evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

Killed by a Fall.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Argyle Road, regarding the death of Harkoobai, a Hindu girl, aged about six years. The deceased resided with her parents on the first floor of a house, at Argyle Cross Road. On Wednesday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the girl was standing on a stool near a window, looking out into the street. Suddenly she lost her balance and fell into the street below, injuring her head. Deceased was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where after her injury was attended to, she was taken home by the parents. She died on Thursday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Death of Mr. R. H. Vincent.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. R. H. Vincent, the eldest son of the late Commissioner of Police, Bombay, which sad event took place about half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the St. George's Hospital. The deceased had been for some days past, under treatment in the hospital, and had engaged his passage home along with his brother, Mr. R. F. Vincent, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kathiawar, but owing to a sudden change in his health, the departure was put off. The late Mr. R. H. Vincent was at one time employed, as an assistant, in the Bank of Bombay, and subsequently joined the plague department. He was only thirty-five years of age.

Alleged Theft.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Choake charged Edward Hasie, a saddlery foreman, and Antone Rozario, a workman in the employ of Mr. Caron and Co., saddlers and bootmakers, the former with the theft of a pair of shoes and leather straps of the value of Rs. 19, and the latter with receiving stolen property. The case for the prosecution was that for some time past several thefts were reported to have taken place in the establishment, but the culprit remained undetected. A few days ago it was reported to Mr. Howlette, manager, that the first accused had stolen a pair of shoes and concealed them in some rubbish in the work-room. Subsequently he was informed that he had given a pair of leather straps to Rozario for selling them in the bazar. On the police being informed of the matter, both the accused were arrested. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, prosecuted; while Mr. De Quadros, pleader, defended the accused. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Cheating by a Soldier.—At the Esplande Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Choake charged John Clarence Kirkham, soldier, aged 22 years, with cheating Mr. A. Hollis in respect of a bicycle. The evidence showed that the accused on Friday, the 25th ultimo, purchased a cycle from the complainant for Rs. 288 on the representation that he had got a banking account at Ahmedabad and that he would get it transferred to Bombay and let him know the result on the following Monday. On making the inquiries, however, the complainant found that the accused had sold the machine to one Haji Moola Mahomedji, a refreshment-room-keeper at Colaba for Rs. 60. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. An officer from the accused's regiment stated to the court that the accused did not seem quite right in the mind. The magistrate said he was sorry it was too late as he had already passed the order. However, the jail medical authorities might be informed of the matter.

Suicide of a Parsee.—An inquiry was held yesterday afternoon, at Bhoiwada, Parel, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Dadabhoy Byramji Sergivalla, a Parsee, aged thirty-eight years. The deceased was employed as an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Homi Dinshaw & Co., confectioners, Meadow Street, and resided with a friend of his, named Langrana, at Parel. For the last twelve months Dadabhoy had been ailing, and on several occasions he said, he was tired of life. On Thursday morning, he left his house, saying he was going to see his medical adviser, Dr. Eruchshaw Hakim, in the Fort. He returned home about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and retired to rest as usual that night. Before going to bed he took his meals and appeared to be in his usual spirits. Early this morning his daughter Soonabai went into his room to wake him up, when she found her father unconscious and breathing very heavily. Dr. Dhunjibhoy Wadia was summoned, and he on arrival examined the deceased and pronounced it to be a case of opium-poisoning. He was attended to by Dr. Wadia, but he never came to himself again and died shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of suicide by opium-poisoning.

A Thievish Woman and her Accomplice.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Junnee, a Hindu woman and her friend Appa Succaram, were charged with stealing gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 104, the property of Ladoo Appaji, a peon in the employ of Messrs. William Watson and Co. The accused were further charged with the abetment of the offence. It appears that complainant and the first accused Junnee had been, for the last two years, residing together as man and wife in a room of a chawl at Nagpada. On the morning of the 26th May last, complainant went to his work, leaving the woman in charge of the house. On returning home in the evening he found the woman had disappeared and the place had been ransacked. A report was made to the police and the accused were arrested. The police enquiries showed that during complainant's absence from home, the second accused, who happened to be on intimate terms with the woman, called at the place, and induced her to accompany him to his place at Parel. The woman removed the ornaments and other property belonging to complainant, from the room, and then they both drove in a victoria to a room at Parel, where they were subsequently traced by the police. The whole of the stolen property was recovered. Both the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The second accused admitted one previous conviction. The magistrate sentenced the woman to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the man to six months' like punishment.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF THE PERSIAN VICE-CONSUL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, continued his inquiry into the case, in which Mr. Cowasji Dadabhay Rustomji Banaji, Vice Consul for Persia in Bombay, charged Jallaludin Hooseni, proprietor and publisher of a weekly Persian newspaper of Calcutta, called "Habiul Matin," with defamation. Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at law, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, solicitors, prosecuted; while Mr. W. R. Hamilton, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosen Khan, solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mashadi Mahomed, further examined by Mr Hamilton, said Hussen Beg left Bombay about two years ago. He did not know where he was at present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, witness said he was a waiter in the service of the late Consul-General for Persia at Bombay on a monthly salary of Rs. 10. Witness did not know of any other instance in which complainant had sold a Persian carpet. Hussen Beg was a Persian Turk. So was the witness. Hussen Beg had a tea-shop in Bombay and was in poor circumstances. Hussen Beg told witness that the Order of the Sun and the Lion which he wore was of the fourth class and was given to him by Mashadi Tagir, another Turk, in payment of half the debt which he owed to Hussen Beg. Witness saw the latter wear the Order only once and that was when he was photographed. Witness could not say how Mashadi became possessed of the decoration. Witness did not inform "Mohteshame Sultanat," the late Consul-General, but spoke about it to Amanulla Khan. The complainant wore the Order of the Lion and the Sun in a public assembly held in honor of the Shah. The decoration was generally conferred by the Shah on gentlemen of position for services rendered to the State. He did not know whether this decoration had been conferred on Mr. Cowasji. The late Consul-General was present in the assembly, but witness did not see him invest Mr. Cowasji with the Order. The decoration which Mr. Cowasji wore on the occasion was the one which he had purchased from Hussen Beg. Mr. Cowasji might have got the firman of the Shah for it afterwards. The accounts between Mr. Cowasji and the son of the late Consul-General were not adjusted in witness's presence. He could not say whether Mr. Cowasji [illegible] off the account of the carpet against the amount owed by the Consul-General's son.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 7th instant.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LORD ROBERTS AT KROONSTAD.

BULLER ADVANCES IN NATAL.

BOERS RETREATING TO LAING'S NEK.

FIERCE ATTACK ON MAFEKING REPULSED.

PROGRESS OF THE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

(Compiled from Mail papers, May 12 to 18.)

Events have moved rapidly at the seat of war during the past week. On Saturday last Lord Roberts made a triumphal entry into Kroonstad, the Boers having previously fled, it is stated, across the Vaal River. The Free State capital has been removed to Lindly. During the present week Lord Roberts's force has been concentrating at Kronstad, and preparations have been made for a further advance.

In Natal General Buller began his great movement on Thursday week. He drove the Boers off the Biggarsberg, where they had been strongly entrenched, and in turn occupied Dundee and Glencoe, which had been in the hands of the Boers since the beginning of the war. British patrols have reached as far north as Newcastle. The Boers are reported to have retreated to Laing's Nek.

Keen anxiety is felt in London in regard to Mafeking. It is reported through Boer sources that the relief force has reached Kraaipan, which is 38 miles south of Mafeking. Reports from a similar source state that the relief force was repulsed, but this is not credited. The enemy made a fierce attack on Mafeking on Saturday, and were repulsed with heavy loss. It is also stated that 90 Boers were taken prisoners by Colonel Baden-Powell. The relief of the town is now believed to be very near.

THE OCCUPATION OF KROONSTAD.

The following despatch has been received from Lord Roberts :—

Kroonstad, May 12, 2 p.m.—I entered Kroonstad without opposition at half-past one to-day, when the Union Jack was hoisted amidst the cheers of the few British residents. Mr. Steyn fled last evening, after vainly endeavouring to persuade the burghers to continue opposing us. The Transvaalers said they would fight no longer in the Orange Free State, and made off for the Vaal River. The Free Staters accused the Transvaalers of having made use of them and then deserted them. Many of the Free Staters have gone to their homes.

ENEMY EVACUATE BOSCHRAND.

Boers abandoned their entrenched positions at Boschrand—eight miles south of Kroonstad—after a slight resistance. On Friday afternoon Gordon's Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the 9th and 16th Lancers, and Roberts's and Kitchener's Horse, who have greatly distinguished themselves throughout, reached Boschand Station, where they found the Boers strongly entrenched in excellent positions. This checked the advance of the brigade for a time, but finding a weak joint in the enemy's armour General Gordon sent the 16th Lancers round to the right, while the rest of the brigade menaced the enemy's front and left. These tactics proved very successful. The 16th Lancers, dismounting, gradually worked their way towards the enemy, fighting steadily, and ultimately rushed the trenches. Thereupon the whole of the enemy retreated into Kroonstad, and Gordon held the positions gained all the night. While this was going on French, with the Scots Greys and Carabiniers and Inniskilling Dragoons, were operating on the Boer left with remarkable vigour. In the afternoon he pushed on to Blomsfruit, on the Valsch River. The enemy were there in considerable force, but they fell back as soon as they saw the strength of French's force, and as we have subsequently ascertained, the Boers, mostly Free Staters, absolutely refused to fight. French spent the night at Blomsfruit.

TURNING AN IMPREGNABLE POSITION.

Lord Roberts's march on Kroonstad has been throughout a most brilliant achievement. Its principal feature (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") has been the tremendous sweep of our flanking operations, which have completely defeated the intentions of the enemy. The Boers were certainly prepared to make a stand here, and in the ordinary course of things they might reasonably have hoped for success, their frontal position being virtually impregnable. But whatever might have been its strength it could not avail against an enemy advancing on so extensive a line as the army under Lord Roberts. The bodies under General Tucker and General Ian Hamilton on the right, and Generals French and Hutton, who got round far to the left, completely overlapped the Boer positions, and left him no option but to make a run for it. The Engineers continue to do magnificent work, and to them is due much of the rapidity of our advance. Trains are now (Saturday) running over the Vet River, and the fact alone shows that no obstacle is to be too great for this resourceful and indefatigable body of men. We expect trains to be arriving here (Kroonstad) inside three days. The inhabitants of Kroonstad think that little more trouble need be anticipated from the Free Staters, and that the Transvaalers will now bend all their efforts to the task of checking our advance across the Vaal into their territory.

ROBERTS'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

There was a sense of considerable enthusiasm when Lord Roberts rode into Kroonstad on Saturday. Just before noon the Mayor of Kroonstad and the Landdrost, with, it is said, obvious reluctance, came out to Lord Roberts, and made formal surrender of the town. They stated that it had been entirely evacuated by the burghers during the night and that no fighting men remained. Lord Roberts made his triumphal entry in the afternoon. He was enthusiastically received by all the British inhabitants, and found about 300 Free Staters ready and anxious to surrender. Lord Roberts awaited the arrival of General Pole-Carew's Division outside the town, and then marched in, across a picturesque drift, at the head of the Guards, followed by the 18th Brigade. Although the troops had already done a sixteen miles march they were in splendid form. The band of the Scots Guards played the National Anthem in the Market-place, in front of a Union Jack hoisted by an American lady. Many arrests were made, chiefly among those arrested who have been most active in maligning the British. Among those arrested was a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church whose name is associated with the flogging of the refugees from the Transvaal, who, it will be remembered, entered the town, before the war broke out, in a vain quest for food.

LOOTING THE TOWN.

On Friday night, the defeated burghers retreated through Kroonstad, there was, according to all accounts, a perfect pandemonium. The Irish Legion (who are said to have all been drunk) fired the railway station, and great damage was done. This was after the looting of the stores and the overturning of hundreds of gallons of rum in the streets of the town. The British wounded prisoners had been previously sent on to Pretoria. The Kaffir prisoners were released, and some of them assaulted the burghers, but the disturbance was quelled. The burghers are described as acting like maniacs, discharging their rifles and threatening to set fire to the town. Commandants Botha and De Wet, who were in Kroonstad, said the men were demoralised, and it would be impossible to get the burghers to face the British again. But, whatever their state of demoralisation, the Boers got away all their guns, ammunition, and railway stock. A party, led by Mr. Burnham, the American scout, cut the railway 15 miles to the north, but too late to prevent the escape of the enemy's trains.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OPERATIONS.

SECURING THE DRIFT AT THE VALSCH RIVER.

The special correspondent of the "Times" with Lord Roberts sends an account of the doings of French's cavalry division. On the evening of the 9th General French, with the 1st and 4th Brigades, General Hutton's Mounted Infantry, two batteries, and 6 1-p under Maxims, crossed the Zand River and bivouacked at Du Preez Laager with the object of turning the Boer's right and cutting communication with Ventersburg Station. The circle was not big enough, since he found 3,000 Boers with five guns covering the flank in anticipation of our movement. The Boers showed a wide front and faced the cavalry in the open. In racing for possession of a rise the Inniskillings were forestalled and suffered from rifle fire. By working his brigades in semicircles to the left French was able to turn the positions, and, as Porter's Brigade retired magnificently at a walk under shell fire, Dickson's Brigade was able to charge a party of 300 Boers, sabring 12 and taking some prisoners. The move was five minutes too late to be absolutely effective. But the enemy were turned and fled back, and the whole cavalry force advanced to Graspan. General French then determined to make a second circle, his object being the railway north of Kroonstad. It was a matter of securing a drift over the Valsch River. As French personally arrived in the difficult country in the vicinity of the drift he had the satisfaction of finding the enemy in force advancing in anticipation of the move. One shell was sufficient to show them that they were forestalled. The enemy deployed as they stood, and French, still pursuing his object reached a farm at Boshof. It was impossible to move further that night. The force had marched 80 miles that day, and had been two days without supplies.

A DANGEROUS MISSION.

The "Times" correspondent also supplies a graphic account of the cutting of the railway by Major Hunter-Weston and the American scout Burnham, already briefly reported. They started with eight mounted sappers and one squadron, but the squadron was left behind as being too cumbersome for the delicate operation. Eventually Major Hunter-Weston and Burnham were forced to proceed alone. They surprised a vedette post of two men and took them prisoners. They were repeatedly challenged by passing Boers, but effected a ruse by lying down, their horses in the dark being then mistaken for loose animals. They again crept forward and lay down by the side of the road, waggons, guns, and troops of the retreating enemy passing almost over them. Under cover of the noise of the waggons they succeeded in arriving at the railroad at a point where they had the shelter of the embankment. The charge having been laid and the fuse lighted, they crept back as before and rejoined the party. An explosion followed, causing a buzz of excitement and alarm among the Boers. The party dashed clear in loose formation and encountered a strong patrol, whom they captured. They broke their rifles, brought away seven prisoners, and ran the gauntlet under heavy fire, suffering only one slight casualty. Unfortunately the last train had already passed.

THE TURKISH ATTACHE ON BOER STRATEGY.

The forward movement from Bloemfontein to Kroonstad has made more demands upon the endurance than the courage of the troops. After the affair at Zand River, the march resolved itself (says the "Standard's" correspondent), so far as the centre column was concerned, into a long trek over a succession of rolling downs. The enemy, being chiefly concerned about the safety of his own flanks, left them severely alone, and the only obstacle to be overcome was the distance. The Boer is the most artful of fighters, but whatever cunning he may display when securely hidden behind rocks, he is never courageous or desperate enough to disregard a menace to his line of retreat. As the Turkish Military Attache remarked, epigrammatically, "he fights like a fox and runs like a hare." These qualities were conspicuous at the crossing of the Zand River.

FLAGRANT ABUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts has been received by the Secretary of State for War :—

Kroonsted, May 13, 4 p.m.—There were more casualties in the cavalry division on the 10th inst. than those reported by me. I have not been able to get the exact account of what occurred as the commanding officer, Captain Elworthy, was killed, and the two officers who were wounded, at the same time, have been sent to the rear; but it would appear that a party of our men going up to a kraal on which a white flag was hoisted were suddenly attacked by a large number of the enemy.

Two officers, Captain Haig, of the 6th Dragoons, and Lieutenant Wilkinson, 1st Australian Horse, were taken prisoners, and 21 men are still unaccounted for. Some of these may turn up, as the cavalry covered considerable distance on the 10th, and men reported missing have been rejoining during the last few days.

Kroonstad, Later.—Two officers and six men of Prince Alfred's Guards were out foraging yesterday a few miles from Kroonstad. They had visited a farm flying the white flag, the owner of which had surrendered himself, his arms, and ammunition. They then approached another farm which was also flying the white flag. When within forty yards of the enclosure they were fired upon by fifteen or sixteen Boers concealed behind the farm wall. Private A. E. Goldschmidt and Private James Coltherd were killed, Lieutenant F. B. Walton received slight flesh wounds in thigh, and Lieutenant W. B. Everton, Corporal W. B. Sagar, and Lance-Corporal E. George were taken. The owner of the farm states that the Boers threatened to shoot him when he protested against their making improper use of the white flag.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BY THE BOERS.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War :—Kroonstad, May 13, 10.20 p.m.—On April 12 I represented to the President South African Republic that I had heard that prisoners of war of Colonial forces were being treated as criminals, and confined in Pretoria Gaol, that enteric fever was rife amongst them, and that medical attention and comforts were insufficient, I also stated that the Republican prisoners of war, foreigners and burghers, were all treated alike. On April 20 I received a reply, stating that no difference was made between Colonial and other prisoner of War, but that only a small number of persons, who, as spies or otherwise, had committed breaches of martial law and who were for trial by court martial, or who had tried to escape, or against whom there was ground for suspicion that they would try to escape, were for security imprisoned in the ordinary gaol, but kept apart from misdemeanants, and treated as other prisoners of war. Concerning sick prisoners of war, it was stated that enteric fever was very prevalent amongst the civil population as well as the prisoners, and that every possible means had been taken to prevent the disease, which had to a great extent succeded. On April 22 I replied I was glad to receive foregoing assurance, but at same time pointed out that no difference was made with regard to the burgher prisoners of war against whom there was reasonable ground for suspicion that they would try to escape, and that such exceptions gave room for abuse by officials without knowledge of the authorities.

OFFICERS HOUSED IN A TIN SHED.

Mr. Hellawell, a correspondent of the "Daily Mail" captured by the Boers, and who has just been released, telegraphing from Lourenco Marques yesterday, says: The treatment of the officers at Pretorio has now improved, but they are disgracefully housed in a tin shed, 140 sleeping in a large, barn-like room. The prisoners case would have been worse but for British subjects in Pretoria, backed by Mr. Hay, the American Consul, sending them large supplies of provisions and clothing at intervals as money permitted. Mr. Hellawell says that Lord Rosslyn is not likely to be released. For five days he was treated as a journalist, and afterwards as a prisoner of war, because he was described by some American correspondent as an officer in Thorneycroft's Horse.

Referring to the decision of the Portuguese Government as to food stuffs being contraband of war, the "Volksstem" says this will have an immediate effect upon the 4,000 British prisoners at Waterfall. The journal adds that the decision to prohibit tinned meats and clothing passing through Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal will find its first victims in the inhabitants of the camp at Waterfall, where the British prisoners are confined. It is the duty of the Transvaal Government, says the writer, to see that the reduced supply of necessaries is first divided amongst our own burghers, and then among the subjects of the neutral Powers. The action of the Portuguese Government has injured the Transvaal cause, but it will do still greater injury to the British cause here.'

GENERAL RUNDLE'S OPERATIONS.

THE GRANARY OF THE FREE STATE SECURED

Leeuw River, undated (via Maseru, May 15).—Rundles command has irresistibly closed in on this corner of the Free State, which is the granary of the country. Rundle's great difficulty has been in the matter of supplies, but he intends to live on the country.

Ladybrand was occupied on May 15 by the Glamorganshire Yeomanry. A force on May 15 morning advanced twenty miles to the north-east and took possession of Maquatlings Nek. Prisoners continue to be taken daily, but there has been no renewal of fighting. The weather is magnificent.—Reuter.

General Rundle (says the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent) pushed forward the whole division on Sunday, and the Boers fled before it without fighting. The Boers, except a force in Clocolan, estimated to be 600 strong, are retreating towards Lindley. British patrols are advancing to Clocolan. The rout of the Boer commando is complete. The enemy's force on Friday totalled some 8,000, but is now not half that number. General Rundle's disposition of his division to meet the Boer advance was a magnificent piece of strategy. He presented a front twenty miles wide, apparently in great strength everywhere. His reserves were kept at Thaba N'chu and Eden, so that any threatened point could be strengthened in ample time. Splendid use was made of the Yeomanry and Brabants division of mounted infantry. News of the Boer advance only reached the General at the middle of Thursday night. By midday on Friday he was ready to meet them at all point long before the Boers could come into contact with our advance posts. The Boers were dismayed on finding troops everywhere, and gave up the attempt to get south.

GENERAL BULLER'S ADVANCE.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Sir Redver Buller telegraphs to the Secretary of State for was as follows :—

Kemp's Farm, May 15; 6-10 a. m.—The following telegrams have been sent to Lord Roberts, and are reposted :—

13th May.—In accordance with instructions to keep enemy occupied in Biggarsberg, on 11th I concentrated 3rd Cavalry Brigade, 2nd Division, and some Corps Artillery at Sundays River Drift, on Helpmakaar-road and directed Colonel Bethune to advance on Greytown with Bethunes Mounted Infantry, Umvoti Mounted Rifles, and Imperial Light Infantry. On the 12th we moved to Waschbank, and Colonel Bethune to Pomeroy, while General Hildyard from Elands Laagte occupied Indoda Mountain. On 13th I sent General Hamilton with three battalions up steep slope of Witchock Hill. 3rd Cavalry Brigade crowned hill on each side of main road, and Colonel Bethune attacked by Pomeroy-road from three-sides. Enemy hurriedly abandoned position, which they had strongly entrenched, and retired to the nek in front of Helpmakaar, whence I hope to dislodge them to-morrow as many have retired. We have gained submit of berg with loss of only few men wounded. I advance to-morrow on berth, and General Hildyard moves on Wessels Nek. Our small loss is I think certainly due to the excellent troop leading of General Hamilton, General Lord Dundonald and Colonel Bethune. The enemy evacuated Helpmakaar Nek during night leaving rearguard of about 1,000 men in front of us. These we have forced back throughout day under considerable difficulties, as they fired all the grass on top berg as they retreated, and wind being unfavourable to us we were scarcely able to see at all. I halted the infantry, who marched very well through hot smoke at Beith. The cavalry have not yet reported but are some mils ahead.

We have taken a few prisons. Our casualties are small.

Dundee, May 15, 1 p. m.—We have occupied Dundee. About 2,500 of the enemy left yesterday for Glencoe where they have entrained. Their waggons also left yesterday by the De Jagers Drift and Daftnbauser road. Their Kaffirs said they were going to Laings Nek. Almost every house in Dundee has been completely looted. The Navigation Colliery is all right. In Dundee collieries the machinary has been destroyed. The houses in the town are damaged, but are structurally intact.

DUNDEE DURING BOER OCCUPATION.

Ladysmith, Wednesday Morning.—In Dundee our troops found twelve families of women and children who had been unmolested by the Boers and who had subsisted during the months of the Boer occupation of Natal on supplies of provisions the whereabouts of which were unknown to the enemy. The Sheriff of Dundee states that all official Government documents were skilfully concealed in his private residence and were undiscovered by the Boers. The strong room of the branch of the Standard Bank in Dundee was found to have been opened by the Boers and the documents disturbed. The cash and valuables, however had previously been removed by the British officials.—"Central News."

GLENCOE OCCUPIED BY BULLER.

The War Office has received the following telegram from Sir Redvers Buller :—

Dundee, May 16, 8-5 a m.—We occupied Glencoe yesterday. The Transvaalers have now evacuated the Biggarsberg, and Free Staters on Drakensberg are much reduced in numbers. The Carolina Lydenberg and Pretoria commandoes treked north from Hlatikula on May 13 and 14. Eleven guns were entrained at Glencoe, and last train with ambulances left there about dawn May 15. This result has been largely produced by the action of Fifth Division, which, during the last few days, has done a great deal of very hard work, marching, mountain climbing, and road making. Trains are now running to Wessels Nek station.

OCCUPATION OF CHRISTIANA

We learn from the correspondent of the "Daily Express" with General Hunter's force that the Tenth Division has invaded the Transvaal and occupied Christiana. A despatch dated "Cable Cart, Tuesday," and forwarded via Fourteen Streams, says :—

General Sir Archibald Hunter crossed the border opposite Blignaut's Pont from Fourteen Streams and invaded the Transvaal. The first to enter were the Lothian Yeomen, with artillery, and the Kimberley Corps. They were followed by Barton's brigade, the first infantry in being the Scots Fusiliers, who, it is interesting to mention, were the last to evacuate the Transvaal in 1881. Following in quick succession were the Middlesex Regiment and the Welsh Fusiliers, the fifth brigade forming a rear-guard. The route was by the river bank. The advance was made in a very cautious manner, the utmost precaution being taken to prevent the Boers getting wind of our movements. General Hunter's force marched fifteen miles, no incident of any kind taking place during its progress. The force camped opposite Wegdraai, the men being fit and well and eager to resume. A later despatch says General Hunter decided to push on. Eventually his troops reached Christiana and hoisted the British flag for the first time in the Transvaal. The Boers retreated before our advance.

Our troops marched in extended order, with artillery on the right flank, and halted three miles from Christiana, while the Scottish Yeomanry reconnoitred the town. They reported that the Boers were in flight, whereupon General Hunter made a state entry into Christiana. General Barton selected a detachment of the Fusiliers Brigade, and addressing them, said :—"You have been selected to make the first entry into a Transvaal town to hoist the British flag." It was a proud moment, our men cheering the general's words enthusiastically. General Hunter led the procession, General Barton with his selected troops following, with the Yeomen and the Horse and Field Artillery, the Scots pipers playing, Captain North carrying the flag. Detachments of the Middlesex Regiment, Scots and Welsh Fusiliers made an imposing entry. They halted at the public offices, and the keys were demanded and obtained. When the flag was hoisted all the troops presented arms. General Hunter then called for cheers for the Queen, which were given with the helmets raised on their weapons. A number of cattle were captured.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

BOERS SURROUNDED.

Pretoria, May 15.—The following official war bulletin has been issued :—"The Federals stormed and occupied the forts round Mafeking on Saturday morning. The same night the Federals were surrounded, with the result, so far as is known, that seven were killed and seventeen wounded, and that a number were taken prisoners. The British casualties were 50 killed and wounded."—Reuter.

With regard to the fighting at Mafeking on Friday and Saturday, it appears that a strong force of foreigners under Commandant Vondelwitz attacked and carried by storm the native township driving the defending force back to the police barracks and burning the huts. The correspondent of the "Times" at Lourenco Marques, who furnishes these particulars, says it is reported that the British lost fifty men killed while the customary two or three only are announced to have been killed on the Boer side. Information has, however, been received in Portuguese circles to the effect that the Boers suffered a crushing defeat and that a relieving force succeeded in cutting off the storming column. While I am unable to vouch for the accuracy of the latter statement, it is evident (adds the correspondent) from the tardiness shown by the Boers in disclosing the final result that the movement failed to accomplish its object. Persons acquainted with Colonel Baden-Powell's scheme for the defence of the town assure me that the occupation of the Kaffir stadt will not endanger the garrison unless the relief is unduly postponed.

HORSE LOCUST AND MULE FARE.

The garrison is undoubtedly beginning to face starvation. The "Daily Mail" has a telegram from its correspondent dated Mafeking, Monday, May 7, in which he says :—The food we still have will keep us alive till relief comes—if it does not come too slowly. Only the infinitesimally cautious distribution of what is still left is ensuring our supplies, such as they are, lasting out. We have now come to eat anything that can be eaten, and to be thankful we have it, whatever it be. Horse, locust, and mule are now familiar articles of diet to everybody, and the latest effort at economical feeding is the starting of a soup kitchen last Sunday for whites. It is a funny sight to see all of us, from the highest to the lowest, personally obtaining his or her day's allowance of soup. Horsehide brawn is now being extensively made. It is not bad, though somewhat "gluey," and its sustaining qualities will stand us in good stead. Hungry as we are, we still had energy enough to arrange a military tournament, which lasted the whole of last Sunday and was a great success. In spite of the poor fare on which they have been existing the competitors made a capital show. There was a large muster. The whole garrison—officers and men—have relinquished their daily allowance of one ounce of sugar to permit the women and childrens amount to be increased. This is only one of many similar instances of the feeling pervading all ranks. The women are vying with each other in the best manner possible to prepare and eke out the present daily rations. We all hope the Imperial Government will see its way to give this noble and brave band of women a good holiday or a trip home for mannerism which they have assisted to cheer and maintain the spirits of the men is beyond all praise. British public might "remember the self-sacrificing women of Mafeking on the occation of the celebration of our relief. Major Baillie, in a message to the Morning Post, says—There is an aching void here; pass the loaf.

BOERS BOAST OF THE CAPTXRE OF BADEN-POWELL.

The truth is (says the Mail correspondent) that the authorities at Pretoria knowing of the progress of the relief column, gave explicit orders to Snyman that he was to attempt to storm the place. The attack was commenced, and directly the location was in flames Boer bulletins of victory were flying about everywhere to encourage the weak-kneed burghers. This is what was published here on Monday night by the pro-Boer party—of course, far the most part a choice fiction—Fire broke out in the Kaffir stadt at Mafeking on Saturday during the burghers' attack. There was fighting in the streets. Baden-Powell asked for an armistice, and surrendered at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. The Boers coming down here from Pretoria actually went further. They produced for the edification of incredulous Britishers two telegrams by officials, one of which, signed "Snyman, said." I was lucky enough to capture Baden-Powell with 900 this morning.

MAFEKING RELIEF FORCE.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF 3000 BRITISH AT VRYBUR,

Despatch, received on Tuesday in Pretoria, announces that a British relief column is rapidly advancing along the Bechuana Railway. The force number about 3,000 men, and is pushing on by means of forced marches night and day. They reached Vryburg on Wednesday. There are no details of any fighting beyond the statement that the British are being harassed by the Boer commandos.

The Lourence Marques correspondent of "Daily Mails" telegraphs extracts from Boer papers concerning the fighting on the Western Border, from which it would seem that a British force was at Taungs—between Fourteen Streams and Vryburg—early in the week. This would probably be the same force reported from Pretoria to have raached Vryburg on Wednesday.

On the other hand the correspondent of the "Daily Express" with General Hunter, in a telegram from Fourteen Streams dated yesterday, after stating that Hunter has made a reconnaissance to the north, adds:—The Boers are at Taungs with a column well to the south towards here. They have also a larger six milea up the Vaal.

A special despatch from Christiana, published in the "Standard and Diggers' News" on Wednesday, says:—"Six hundred British cavalry crossed the Vaal on Friday at Kalmberg, about eighteen miles below Fourteen Streams, and went to Taungs, followed by commandoes. A second detachment of the British crossed at the same place on Saturday. The Griqualanders under General Aswegne atfer being reinforced repulsed the British and forced them back in the direction of Taungs. General Aswegen was killed; the other Boer casualties were seven wounded. The British loss was heavy. Everything was brought away from the laagers except a few tents left to attract the enemy's shells. Taungs is oupied by about 3,000 British."

A telegram from Pretoria dated Tuesday week, also appearing in the "Standard and Diggers' News," says the British in their passage along the Stellalandb order towards Mafeking were engaged by Commandant Vissel near Taungs with great success. "Hundreds of British troopers met with a watery gave while attempting to cross the Vaal." A second advance was made upon Taungs on Sunday morning by 1,500 British troops and six guns. Communication was cut with Taungs on Sunday afternoon.

Taungs is 139 miles south of Mafeking by railway. It is 36 miles north of Fourteen Streams, on the north bank of the Vaal River, and 84 miles north of Kimberley. Vryburg is 97 miles from Mafeking.

THE RHODESIA FIELD FORCE.

Beira, May 4.—The transport Galeka arrived yesterday with 1,109 men, including the Imperial, Yeomanry Sharpshooters, Lord Dunraven was also on board. The men will be mounted on Hungarion horses brought by the transport Leitrim. Sir Frederick Carrington is at Marandellas. The New Zealand troops here number 70?. It is expected that they will leave on Tuesday for Marandellas. It is believed that the transport service will be stopped for three days during which Captain Lawley rekons that he will be able to complete the conversion into the broad gauge of the remaining section or railway, 60 miles in length to Beira. In that event the men and horses will go straight through without changing at Bamboo Creek.

Beira, May 8.—A dinner in honour of the Imperial Yeomanry was given at the Residency on Sunday. Governor, Senhor Mayrelles, in a speech, expressed pleasure at seeing the commanding officers. He congratulated them and their country on the great outburst of national enthusiasm of which they were the visible sign. The history of European nations had never yet seen so marvellous an exhibition of unity and concord between any country and its colonies. Here were to be seen Volunteers from East and West, as well as from England. The national sentiment which could produce this was almost immeasurable. "Friends as we have always been of England," said the Governor, in conclusion, "we never could have realised the magnificent unity of the Anglo-Saxon race without such an object lesson. Realising this Portugal not only congratulates its ancient ally, but rejoices with it as the strengthening of a friend is the strengthening of ourselves."—Reuter.

A RECORD OF RAPID MARCHING.

LONDON, MAY 18.

All thought is centered on Mafeking! News still tarries. Meanwhile the reports of Baden-Powell's repulse of the enemy on Saturday last, coming through Boer and Portuguese channels, indicate that Eloff was brilliantly trapped, and the burghers were severely beaten.

SUSPENSE IN LONDON.

There is great excitement latent in the City to-day. There is more than the usual crowd of men and women round the Mansion House (where my Lord Mayor is amply prepared to do justice to the good news); the Stock Exchange and Lloyd's are restless; Throgmorton-street and Capel Court are evidently mentally unsettled; and everybody, including some luckless reporters, is waiting for the great scene. It would be as much as its existence is worth for the War Office to delay the publication of the joyful news one second longer than can possibly be helped. About eleven o'clock this morning some foolish person raised a spirited cheer in Threadneedle-street. It was the signal for a momentary stampede in the man's direction. But he had escaped (luckily for himself); and, at the time of writing, everybody is still waiting—waiting—waiting!

BADEN-POWELL LAY LOW.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Lorenzo Marques says: Commandant Eloff, a grandson of President Kruger, entered the town—no details are given—with a patrol. Colonel Baden-Powell lay low. The British were posted in a number of holes, and awaited them until they came within such a distance as to make them a sure mark. The defenders then opened fire upon the enemy, with deadly effect. Fifty Boers were killed, and seventeen others wounded; while Eloff himself and ninety men were surrounded and captured.

The Lorenzo Marques correspondent of the "Mail" says the Boers were allowed by Colonel Baden-Powell to capture one fort, whereon they were subsequently surrounded. Sarel Eloff and seventy-five burghers were taken prisoners, and forty were killed.

SPLENDID VOLUNTEER MARCH.

A Central News telegram from Kroonstad, Wednesday, 6-40 p.m., says: The repair of the railway is proceeding apace and supplies are being brought up and accumulated here in vast quantities. The preparations for the next forward move are well advanced. A marvellous piece of marching was accomplished by a detachment consisting of 105 Norfolk Volunteers, who marched into camp this afternoon. They had actually completed twenty-two miles in five hours' actual marching. Not a single man fell out on the road, and they swung into camp looking as fresh as if just starting out. Lord Roberts was much impressed, and the Staff regard it as an illustration of the splendid spirit actuating the entire body of Volunteers at the front.

COLONEL BLAKE ESCAPES FROM KROONSTAD.

A Reuter's telegram through Boer sources states that Colonel Blake and a detachment of the Irish Corps are believed to have been captured at Kroonstad. They were ordered to retreat, but the Irishmen remained behind discussing the rum which was left in the commissariat. A Laffan's telegram from Pretoria, May 16 (*via* Lorenzo Marques), says: Colonel Blake, of the Irish Brigade, succeeded in cleverly escaping from Kroonstad.

75 MILES IN 5 1-2 DAYS.

The Central News correspondent telegraphs a description of General Buller's arrival at Dundee. General Buller completed his splendid march from Ladysmith to Dundee on Tuesday forenoon, a distance of seventy-five miles, which had been covered in five days and a half. Considering the enormous quantity of his transport, and that he had a large force of infantry, and that the character of the country traversed is most unfavourable for rapid marching this progress is indeed remarkable and highly creditable to all concerned. Leaving Beith on Tuesday at daybreak, the weather being magnificent, General Buller and his Staff reached Dundee at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and proceeded direct to the post-office, where he established his head quarters. The camp was pitched on the racecourse. The troops were joyously received by the remaining British inhabitants, who were mostly women and children. Immediately on our arrival at Dundee a Union Jack was hoisted over the grave of the late General Symons, on which fresh flowers were also placed. Fresh flowers were also placed on the graves of British soldiers adjoining the last resting-place of the British General in the English church cemetery. The entrance of the troops into Dundee was an imposing and inspiring sight. Some idea of the dimensions of General Buller's column may be gained from the circumstance that the first troop of the South African Light Horse with the guides entered Dundee at nine in the morning, and at nine at night our transport was still arriving. All day long the streets of Dundee re-echoed to the sound of marching feet. A party of farmers, styling themselves the Loyal Boers, presented themselves to General Buller at Dannhauser and had an interview with him. The British force began to move on the 11th inst. On the 13 troops gained the summit of the Biggarsberg; on the 15th Dundee and Glencoe were occupied; on the 16th Dannhauser was occupied, and the mounted men were expected to be in Newcastle.

THE GIBRALTAR OF NATAL.

The "Times" correspondent says that the fact that the Heldmakaar, which was what the Boers call the Gibraltar of Natal, was taken with the loss of not over twenty, though held by a force estimated at 4,000 was due to the speed of our movements. The same correspondent describes the mounted infantry pursuing the enemy through the smoke caused by the Boers setting fire to the grass in their rear. Twice when advancing through the smoke our men found themselves under heavy fire from the enemy within 200 yards.

REPORTED PLOT TO BLOW UP THE FORTE.

A Central News telegram from Durban says: A Delagoa Bay correspondent sends a sensational report regarding a Boer plot to blow up the British second-class cruiser Forte in the same way in which the United States warship Maine was destroyed. The authorities at Delagoa Bay are apparently convinced that the report of the plot is well founded, for lately the Forte has been putting out to sea seven miles regularly each night, as it is expected that the attempt would be made under cover of darkness. The Admiral of the station is reported to have stated that he is in possession of the details of the conspiracy to sink the Forte, of which sympathisers of the two Republics in Lorenzo Marques are fully informed, and among whom it is an open secret.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

Friday's barometrical observations show that the pressure has fallen over the whole of the country, the fall being rapid in Orissa and Chota Nagpur brisk over the remainder of north-east India, east of the Central Provinces and north Madras Coast and from slight to brisk in the Punjab, Sind, Deccan and Tennaserim. Winds have changed to the west at Colombo and in the Coromandel Coast. Few showers have fallen in Burma and moderate to heavy rain has fallen in Assam east and north Bengal. Few slight showers are reported from the Punjab, Upper India hills, of Mysore and South India. Mymensing Dhubri, and Sibsagar have received three inches of Jalpaiguri and Bogra two inches, and Dinajpur one inch. The mean temperature is in considerable to large defect in Assam and north Bengal, in slight defect in Gujarat, normal or in excess elsewhere. The excess is from five to seven degrees in Chota Nagpur, North-Western Provinces and Madras Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF JUNE.

SUMMARY.

There has been a general decrease of pressure throughout the reporting area. The fall has been brisk at Allahabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Neemuch, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Madras and slight elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest along the coast from Goa southwards as far as Colombo. Gradients are steep.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in almost all districts except in Gujarat, where it is slightly below. The highest temperature in the shade was 117° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Trichinopoly and Negapatam and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Karachi, Deesa, Surat, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Bellary, Cuddapah Trichinopoly and Negapatam and Colombo.

Rain amounting to about three-quarters of an inch has fallen at Trichinopoly and very light showers at Cochin and Colombo.

The wind is blowing from west and is moderate to gentle in force at Colombo. Rain amounting to 0-02 cents has fallen and the sea continues to be slight there. The following extracts of ships' logs show that the sea was smooth from Lamoo to Goa and from Aden to Bombay, and although southerly and south westerly winds were blowing from the 20th to 24th of May in the Equatorial regions they were weak in force; and though gradients are steep over the land area there are as yet no marked signs of monsoon to the south-west of Colombo.

The Mail steamer Egypt left Aden on the 27th and reports having experienced up to longitude 56° E. light winds from north-east and south-east; thence to longitude 67° E. light south-south-west wind; thence to arrival light North-westerly and variable winds and fine weather. Sea was smooth throughout.

The s.s. Safari left Lamoo on the 20th and experienced up to latitude 7°, north, longitude 52° E. moderate to light southerly winds and occasional passing clouds; thence to longitude 54° E. fresh to gentle wind from south-south-west; thence to latitude 11° N. longitude 62° E on 27th calms with light easterly, south-easterly and variable breeze, cloudy to overcast sky and passing light to heavy rain squalls; thence to arrival at Goa on 30th light winds from north-east and north-west and fine weather; sea was smooth throughout.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN EXECUTIVE AND THE JUDICIARY.

In the House of Lords on Monday, May 14, Lord Stanley of Alderley called the attention of the House to an article in the "Law Times" of Jan. 13 on the Indian Executive and the Judiciary, and to the evils of uniting judicial and executive functions, as exemplified in the Chupra case and to the insufficient action of the Bengal Government with respect to those that did well and those that ill in that case; and asked what compensation the Bengal Government had made or would be ordered to make to Constable Narsingh.

The Earl of Onslow said the case had received a great deal of attention in India, and when brought to the notice of the Government of India they thought fit to animadvert upon it in very severe terms. It was a matter of great regret that this assault had been committed and also that the punishment which had been awarded was hardly adequate to meet the case. It was also unfortunate that the judge before whom the appeal was heard should have expressed his opinion on the case in terms not usually expected from one in a judicial position. Steps had been taken which it was hoped would prevent a recurrence of the incident: but it was not in accordance with the practice of India or of this country to grant compensation, and there was no information at the India Office that such compensation was in contemplation.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Lord Sandhurst asked the Under Secretary for India whether it was intended that the advances to the Indian ryots suffering from famine mentioned by the Secretary of State for India in a speech reported in the *Times* of May 10 shall be by way of loan or gift. In the course of that speech Lord George Hamilton said that a large portion of those charitable funds had been devoted to making advances to the ryot, the cultivator, and so had enabled him to buy seed and stock that he might once more, when the famine was over, be set on his legs. He assumed it was intended that the advances should be gifts and not loans, but on the other hand, more than one present understood that, as the word "advances" was used, loans were intended. He hoped the noble earl would be able to remove the ambiguity. The present famine in the Bombay Presidency was one of unexampled severity. He greatly feared that, if the aid was to be by loan, the very poorest would be unable to avail themselves of it while those only a shade less poor would greatly add to their existing embarrassments. The particular direction in which he was anxious to see assistance given was towards providing cattle, the mortality among which had been immense. He thought that a case had been made out for free gifts. After his experience he was under great apprehension as to what might be the result if aid could not be given. As that was the first occasion on which he had addressed the House since his return he wished to acknowledge the consideration and courtesy he had received from the noble earl and Lord George Hamilton. He could not help thinking in conclusion, that the way in which relief had been given would be the means of bringing Europeans and natives closer together than they had been for years.

The Earl of Onslow said he must acknowledge the manner in which the noble lord had met the difficulties of a very troublesome time, and it would be impossible for any Secretary of State not to sympathise with the noble lord in the extremely difficult task before him while he was Governor of Bombay or with his noble friend Lord Elgin, who was Viceroy at the time of the approach of the famine which was without precedent in the history of this generation. The Government of India had undertaken the duty of giving work to every man who applied for it without any inquiry, provided he stated that he was in a destitute condition. Beyond that, in the circumstances, no Government was entitled to go. But there were certain things which charitable funds might do. These things had been set out by Lord Elgin, and they were four in number. First of all, there were sums of money provided from charitable sources which might be applied to giving some additional comforts to weaker members of the community, such as medicines; secondly, to giving relief to those who from reasons of caste or prejudice might be unwilling to present themselves at the relief works; thirdly, in taking charge of orphans; and lastly, and most important of all, of setting on their legs again those who had been supported on relief works, in order that on the conclusion of the famine they might resume their normal occupations, agricultural and other. The noble lord asked whether this advance was to be in the form of a loan or a gift. His answer was, both or either. That was to say, the Government of India intended to provide a very large sum of money to supplement what might be available from charitable funds. The funds would be applied for supplying the necessary seeds, stock &c., to the ryots for carrying on their operations. The scheme under which these advances were to be made was not yet completely settled. The Viceroy was in communication with the local Governments and would advise the Secretary of State as to the final shape which the policy should take. But he could say that there would be no interest charged upon these advances; and, under any circumstances, they would not be repayable for at least a year, and repayment would probably be spread over a considerable time. The utmost latitude would be reserved to the Indian Government to remit, altogether or in part, repayment of the advances made to the ryots; and they would take into consideration the circumstances of each case. It was hoped that such measures would avoid, on the one hand, any tendency to pauperisation by too lavish a grant of free gifts, and on the other hand, the infliction of any hardship in reference to repayment. The Government of India hoped that they would be able to set on their legs again the great majority of those who were now suffering from famine such as had never been known before in India, and who without help would find it difficult to resume their normal occupations. It was also hoped that, within a reasonable time after the famine had come to an end, the land revenue of the Government would be restored. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Cross wished to thank the noble lord for the testimony which he had borne to the action both of the civil and military officers under circumstances of very great trial and difficulty. (Hear, hear.) That testimony would give great satisfaction both in this country and in India.

INDIAN FAMINE.

In the House of Commons on Friday, May 11, Mr. S. Smith asked the Secretary of State for India whether his attention had been drawn to the mortality in Native States in consequence of the famine, and especially in the districts of Rajpootana, Godhra and Baroda, and what measures, if any, had been taken to prevent it; and whether he would consider the advisability of having British officials appointed to superintend the arrangements for famine relief in Native States whenever practicable.

Lord G. Hamilton: The mortality in the Native States is, I am sorry to say, considerably in excess of that occuring in British territory. British officers have in many cases been sent to advise and assist the native Governments of the States, and loans have been and will continue to be made by the Indian Government to meet the expenses of famine operations in territories outside British rule.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LASCARS.

The House went into committee of supply on the Civil Service and Revenue Departments Estimates, Mr. J. W. Lowther in the chair. On the vote of 563,015l. for the expenses of the Post Office packet service. Mr. T. P. O'Connor complained that the Peninsular and Oriental Company had on its own confession, violated the law with regard to the accommodation given to the Lascars in their service, and that the Government had refused to enforce the law. He moved the reduction of the vote by 100l. Mr. J. H. Wilson seconded the amendment and urged that whenever Lascar seamen were employed on British ships they should receive the same treatment at British seamen. Sir. H. Vincent expressed the opinion that Lascars should be confined to the engine-rooms and should not be employed on deck where they were liable to cause injury to passengers in certain contingencies. Mr. Dillon expressed regret that the P. and O. Company were allowed to break the law in regard to the employment and accommodation of Lascars. Lord Selborne certainly ought not to be a member of the Government that shielded this company. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Ritchie declined to discuss the general question of the employment of Lascars further than to say that he thought it would be extremely unwise for the Government to take steps to prevent the employment of Lascars, who were quiet, sober, and industrious people—(hear, hear) and just as much British subjects as hon. members opposite. As regards the suggested inaction of the Government in regard to the alleged breach of the law in respect of the accommodation of Lascars he altogether repudiated the insinuation that he had been influenced by the fact that one of his colleagues was a member of the P. and O. Company. He had informed the P. and O. Company that, though the Board of Trade had been unwilling to prosecute, in the hope that the representations and remonstrances which they had been making would have effect in inducing the company to comply with the English law, there would come a time, and that not remote, when he would consider it his duty to order prosecution if the law was not complied with. Admiral Field, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. T. G. Bowles continued the discussion. Mr. Bowles regretted that the Postmaster-General was not in the House of Commons to answer statements on this question. The sinner who had repented had joined the Government in another place, and since then the sinner who had not repented had also joined the Government. (Laughter.) Commander Bethell pressed for some statement from the Minister representing the Post Office with regard to the continuance of the contract with the P. and O. Company unless they afforded better conditions to Lascar seamen. Mr. Hanbury, in replying, said that the contract with the P. and O. Company ran up to 1905 and no doubt the subject raised might be taken into consideration when a new contract was signed but so long at the P. and O. Company carried out their portion of the contract the Post Office should carry out theirs. The motion for the reduction was then withdrawn and the vote was agreed to.

On this subject Sir J. Sutherland writes the "Times:—Sir—Referring to the brief discussion in the House of Commons last evening on the subject of lascar seamen, may I be allowed to state that there has never been the slightest obstacle raised by this company to ascertaining what is really the law as to the extent of the accommodation required to be provided for these men? They have been carried by this and other companies for a great many years under the provisions of the Indian Acts, and no question has ever been raised on the subject until quite recently.

The Imperial and the Indian Acts are in conflict on this point, and the Indian Government has hitherto declined to assimilate their law to that of the Imperial Act, because the lascar population has strongly protested against such an alteration, knowing that it must result in a change of system in the engagement of these crews, and a considerable diminution in the numbers now employed. Naturally enough from their standpoint, the trade unionists in this country would be glad to see Indian seamen more or less discarded.

Last year a correspondence took place between the Board of Trade and this company in reference to the steamer Australia, and the company were quite willing to have a test case there and then decided, if the Board of Trade detained their ship. But the law was so uncertain, apparently, that the issue was not taken. It was shown incidentally in this correspondence that the Australia had a space appropriated, for the use of her crew, about a hundred tons in excess of that which would have been necessary had she been provided exclusively with a European crew. Of course, there has never been the slightest illiberality in setting aside crew space far beyond that which the company have known to be required for more than half a century.

But if, on grounds of public policy, it is considered desirable that lascars should now occupy the same room as Europeans; the correct and straightforward thing would be for the Imperial Government to order this to be enacted, instead of seeking for a decision by a side wind in deference to the clamour of a few trade unionists.

As this subject has been more than once raised in connexion with the vote for the mail services, I may mention that I explained fully in the House of Commons on a recent occasion that the employment of lascars had not been a matter of choice, but of compulsion, and that practically the India and China mail services could not be carried on otherwise; and I may add that, as the number of Indian seamen are engaged roughly in the proportion of two to one of Europeans, it is extremely doubtful if any economy is thereby effected. The question of economy was certainly not that which led to the company's decision on this subject. It was good order, sobriety, and efficiency in a tropical climate. But, if any economy has resulted, the Government have received full credit for it in the cost of the mail service, which is estimated and tendered for on the basis of revenue and expenditure plus a very moderate estimate of profit.

The financial side of this crew question I do not touch upon, further than to say that it implies either a very large annual charge or else a change in the system under which lascars have been engaged, leading to a diminution in the numbers employed.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

On Monday, May 14, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the aggregate number, according to the last Official Return, of men as well as of the cattle lost through the effects of the present famine in India.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have received no official return of the number of human lives, or of cattle, lost through the effects of the present famine in India, nor would it be desirable under existing circumstances to call upon the Government of India for such statistics. When the famine is over, it may probably be possible to form an estimate of the various forms of loss, but it cannot be more than an estimate.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any reply has been received to the communication addressed by him to the Government of India with the view of supplementing the amounts subscribed to the Mansion House and other voluntary famine funds by a national grant, so as to place at the disposal of that Government an adequate sum for the purpose of making advances to the ryots and for supplying them with cattle, seeds, implements, and other necessaries for carrying on agricultural operations with the next rainfall.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of India intend to provide a large sum by way of supplement to what will be available from the various charitable funds, for supplying the ryots in the famine-stricken districts with cattle, seeds, and other necessaries for carrying on agricultural operations. The details of the scheme are not yet completely settled, but the assistance to be given will probably take the form of advances without interest; repayable by instalments, not to begin for a year from the present time, and with power to the Local Governments, to make large remission, thus converting the advances, or a portion of them, into gifts as circumstances may require.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary for India whether he had now informed the Viceroy that her Majesty's Government were willing to supplement the grants made for famine relief by the Government of India.

Lord G. Hamilton: The statement I made to the Viceroy was the same which I made to the House namely that if the Government of India found the financial resources at their disposal were insufficient to enable them to adequately discharge the obligations they had undertaken for the relief of the distress caused by the famine, they could rely upon receiving help from the Imperial Goverment. (Cheers.)

On Tuesday, May 15, Colonel Milward asked the Secretary for India whether he could give the House any information as to the progress of the famine in India, and as to the necessity of further assistance to the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Lord G. Hamilton: According to the latest telegrams, there were 5,570,000 persons on relief works in India. This figure is slightly lower than that of the previous week, but the reduction must not be taken as indicating any general improvement in the state of affairs, as it is probably owing to the breaking up of some of the relief camps which have been visited by cholera. As regards the Mansion House and other similar Funds, in 1897 more than half the money contributed by charity was expended in making advances to the cultivators, to enable them to resume their livelihood. The funds so raised were largely in excess of the response to the appeal made during the present year. The Government of India, as I explained in answer to a question yesterday, are making provision to supplement this branch of relief by granting large advance to the cultivators.

On Thursday, May 17, Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India what answer has been returned by the Viceroy to the intimation that a grant from the Imperial Treasury in aid of famine relief is at his service, if he requires it.

Mr. Brodrick, on behalf of Lord George Hamilton, said: No communication of the character suggested has been made to the Viceroy. He has been informed, as I before stated, that if an emergency should arise, and the funds and resources of the Indian Government are insufficient to meet it, he could rely upon receiving aid from the Imperial Exchequer. Since then no communication on the subject has been received from him, and the intimation was not of such a character as to require a reply; but the possibility of such aid will not be lost sight of in considering the anticipated expenditure and the ways and means necessary to meet it.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WHIT SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Cruickshank in E flat, Hymns—157, 207 Ave Verum and 324.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—151, 210 and 156.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).
Hymns 155, 207 and 151.
8 a.m.—Intro 151, Missa Cantata (Merbecke).
Hymns 156, 210 and 324.
Nunc Dimitis.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, (Bunnett).
Anthem—Come, Holy Ghost, (Attwood).
Hymns 153 and 213.
Processional Hymn 215.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 23 tune 161; Hymns 107 2nd tune, 101 and 149 1st tune.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Psalm 45 tune 121; Hymns 142, 135 and 293 2nd tune.
Te Deum—Jackson.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Parade Service. Preacher Rev. W. Seed.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Byculla.)

9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Preacher Rev. F. R. Atkins.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Behind the Apollo Hotel.)

9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. L. E. Linzell.
Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 6 p.m.
All seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wandby Road, Esplanade.)

4-30 p.m.—Bible class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 2, 172 and 351; Psalm 23.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. C. W. Thorne.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art.)

Incumbent—Rev. C. Gilder.

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 157 207 and 324.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 154, 213 and 156.
The Offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.

(Prince's Dock.)

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Choral and Sermon, Preacher Rev. Fr. Nicholson.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev Father Tovey.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, Woodward. Hymns 207, 151 and 155.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem—If ye love me.
Hymns 210 and 231.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins—Hymns 155 and 207.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 154, 157, 210, 152 and 551.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

ALL SAINTS', MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Advice to Mothers?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 18, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN THE LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND THANA.

THE EXTRA LOCAL TRAINS now RUNNING between BOMBAY and COORLA, and between BOMBAY and THANA, as shown below, will be DISCONTINUED on and from MONDAY next, the fourth of June, 1900:—

DOWN TRAINS.		No. 341	No. 343	No. 349	UP TRAINS.		No. 358	No. 360	No. 366
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	D	18 45	19 20	20 5	Thana ...	D	...	...	21 15
Coorla ...	A	19 25	20 0	...	Coorla ...	A	...	...	21 39
	D	...	...	...		D	20 0	20 35	21 40
Thana ..	A	...	...	21 2	Victoria Terminus Bombay	A	20 40	21 15	22 20

The THANA TRAINS, shown below, which now RUN on week days only will, after the above date and until further notice, RUN daily:—

No. 115 DOWN.	H. M.	No. 212 UP.	H. M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ....Dep.	17-40	Thana ....Dep.	19-20
Thana............Arrl.	18-34	Victoria Terminus, Bombay ....Arrl.	20-25

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st of June, 1900.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.

FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
"NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS"

Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, P. C.,
G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
Pricelist of scientific instruments Free on Application.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SEND US YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
(even if old or faded)

Or that of any friend or relative, WHOSE MEMORY YOU REVERE, and we will reproduce A BEAUTIFUL and HIGHLY finished

PERMANENT ENLARGEMENT

in our PERMANENT BROMIDE PROCESS or Painted in Solid Oil or in Delicate Water Colour.

☞ A Single figure can be taken out from a group if required, without any extra expense.

NEVER OFFERED BEFORE.

A Beautiful Enlargement on mount 17in. by 22in for Rs. 15 only.

P. D. KANGA & Co.,
16, Church Gate Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS BRAN Supplied &c.

DISASTROUS FIRE
AT
RIO DE JANEIRO.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFE
PRESERVES ALL ITS CONTENTS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, 25TH JULY, 1899.

To Messrs. GUIMARAES and Co.

DEAR SIRS,—We hereby certify that the SAFE No. 88,191, by Messrs. CHUBB and SONS Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., London, in which we kept our Business Books, was exposed to the raging fire which destroyed the Market Place here, and although the said SAFE was subjected to the most intense heat for a long time, all the Papers and Books were FOUND INTACT, the covers of some of them being only a LITTLE YELLOW although almost touching the door.

You may make whatever use you think fit of this declaration.

We are, Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ANGELINO SIMON ANDRADE.

The foregoing Signature attested on the 29th July, 1899, by DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA

I hereby certify the foregoing signature of DARIO TEIXEIRA DA CUNHA to be in the true and proper handwriting of the same who is a NOTARY PUBLIC of this City.

No. 393, BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31st, 1899.
(Signed) GEO. A. LAUD,
British Pro-Consul.

CHUBB'S SAFES; BOXES; LOCKS;
could only be had from

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
37 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
FOR THE CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
Pittsburg, U. S. A.
1,300 TONS OF CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS,
STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
Kept in Stock in Bombay.
Beams of all sections from 3 inch to 24 inch deep and in a large variety of lengths up to 44 feet.
Best and Strongest Beams in the Market.
Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£103 1-16 plus 13-16
3 per cent Rentes............£101 1-4 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan......£110 1-2 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£64 plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London ....27 9-16 unchanged.
Do in New York ......60 1-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris...25·16 1-2—1-2 "
Do on New York............4·87 1-8 "
Discount Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent.
Do Short London Bills, 2 5-8 per cent.—1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 per cent., unchanged,

Bills on Bombay Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d., Bills on Calcutta Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4d.

The Bank of England's reserve is 44 per cent. of its liabilities.

Silver to Bombay £210,000.

SEEDS.—London quotes Brown Rapeseed 44s. 3d., May-June Humburg, sellers dull.

London quotes Linseed 56s. 3d., May-June, Dunkirk, sellers firm.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady during the week with little doing, in the early part of the week 1s. 4d. was offering for Telegraphic for ready, with Bank Demand at same rate ready and forward, but with a sharp fall in 3 months sight discounts in London and easier Money Banks lowered their selling rates to 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 4d. Demand until yesterday, when only two sellers were to be found offering these rates with a very limited enquiry for either ready or forward. To-day the market has been somewhat capricious and though the rates opened this morning with the same sellers at the same rates, they both went off in the forenoon, an outsider in the meanwhile coming on. 1s. 4d. forward Telegraphic is reported as having been done against ready bills at 1s. 4 3-16d. but it is doubtful whether much was done on these lines during the day.

Sellers of bills are anxious to meet with buyers at 1s. 4 5-32d. but up to writing nothing under 1s. 4 3-16d. has been done.

Bank Telegraphic, ready and forward...	1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand Ready	1s. 4d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
" Forward	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits Forward........	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 " Francs "	170
Shanghai, 30 days' sight............	Rs. 195
Hongkong "	Rs. 143
Japan "	Rs. 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Under the influence of favorable advices from London cripled with the news of the victorious advance of our troops through the Orange Free State (now the Orange River Colony) right on into the Transvaal up to Johannesburg, and probably into Pretoria itself as we write and with easier money, paper advanced from Rs. 95-11-16 at the end of last week to Rs. 96 5-16. to Rs. 96 1-4 for 2nd July and Rs. 96 3-16 for ready. Yesterday's settlement passed off wonderfully easily, some paper having been remitted to London on speculator's behalf, other lots being budleed in Calcutta on account of Bombay while a fair amount was also budleed in Bombay at a difference of 200 to 2 1-2, as there still remains a surplus of Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 lacs to be worked off; the business during the week with the exception of yesterday and Wednesday when the market was pretty active, has not been of a very large nature.

MONEY.—With a rise of 20 lacs in the Bank of Bombay cash balance on last week, and one lac in the Bank of Bengal but without any change in rates of discount, money is easier and 4 per cent. the best obtainable for short deposits of two and three months.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The share market was rather quiet during the week under report and the business put through very limited, and that with some difficulty.

BANKS.—The Bank of Bombay shares have speedily advanced to 1,270 with many buyers. Commercial Bank shares have declined to 69 with sellers at the rate. Press shares are almost unchanged at previous quotations. Mofussil's and Volkart's are 370 and 970 while Indians and Berars are 137 and 480 respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS shares are steadier. Bombay Burma shares have improved to 6550 with buyers while new issues are 1670. Kemp's have changed hands at 363, Oriental Government life Insurance shares are steadier at 130. Port Cannings are Rs. 2 1-2 weaker and are quoted 492 1-2. Treacher's have changed hands at 970 plus ex.

MILL SHARES are lifeless and the business is limited. Centrals have improved to 1780, and there are buyers at the rate, while Swadeshi shares are steady at 560 xd Currimbhoy's, China's and David's are 685 450, and 310 respectively, while Morarjee and Sholapores are steady and in reqnest at 1425 and 1790. Unpaying concerns are altogether neglected with rates almost nominal at previous quotations. Greaves Cotton shares are quoted as under:—Howard's 530, buyers, James Greaves 455, sellers, Leopold's 165 sellers, while other companies are quiet at previous quotations. Petit shares have improved to 1815.

FREIGHTS.—The market has been depressed during the week and rates have given way fully six pence and in the case of Hull a shilling lower has been accepted since we last wrote. The business throughout has been more or less of a retail character with no fixtures to report. At the end of last week 1,500 tons were booked for Hull, fof June shipment at 15s. and since then the "Idar" has filled up for this, particular port and Antwerp at 14s. The balance of Freight by Ville de Tamatave was taken up by speculators at 14s., for Dunkirk, while small bookings were effected for the same port at 14s. 3d. and 14s. For Marseilles 13s. 6d. was paid for June shipment for seeds, wheat and cotton. Speculators being cornered for about 700-800 tons for May shipment were obliged to take a small quantity in the Congo, transhipment at Antwerp, having arranged with shippers to transfer the balance to June.

COALS.—The position is unaltered with rates as stiff as ever but little business has resulted during the week, importers perferring to wait the result of their tenders for 135,000 tons called for by the B. B. & C. I. Railway from October this year to September 1901. In the early part of the week there was a very large enquiry for Deshargar which however could not be met owing to the already very heavy demand for this description for this and next year.

Bird's and Muir's has changed hands in ready at Rs. 14-14 while a large line of the latter is reported to-day for this and next year the particulars of which have not leaked out.

Seebpore.—A small line of ready is reported to have been placed at Rs. 15 per ton and a line of Singareni, September to December, was put through at Rs. 14.

The following are the quotations for coal alongside:—

		Rs.
Singareni		14 1-4
Deshargar............	Bengal	16 1-2
Muir's Navigation	"	15
Jardines	"	15 1-4
Seebpore	"	15 1-2

WHEAT.—New White Delhi is 1 1-2a. lower without any demand for Export at Rs. 5-4-0, what demand there is, is entirely on speculator's accounts. Arrivals 77,419 cwts.

SEEDS—GINGELLY.—The market has been steady throughout the week, and some business has been done for Export at last week's rates. Arrivals 2,916 cwts.

LINSEED.—After advancing to Rs. 10-4-0 a reaction set in owing to the withdrawal of buyers and quiet advices from Europe, and prices have declined to Rs. 9-12-0 for bold and Rs. 9-11-0 to Rs. 9-10-0 for small grain. To-day the feeling is somewhat steadier.

SEEDS.—Without however any change in rates after leading the excessively high figure of 57s. 9d. in London last week a collapse set in and the rate quickly receded to 56s. improving yesterday in a firm market to 56s. 3d. Arrivals 36.556 cwts.

RAPESEED.—The market was very strong at the beginning of the week but closes quieter at Rs. 7-11 per Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 8 per yellow, the price in London having given way 1s. per quarter from 45s. 3d. to 44s. 3d. Arrivals 38,682 cwts.

CASTORSEED is quiet with a moderate demand at Rs 37-12. Arrivals 6,853 cwts.

POPY SEED.—A large business has been done at Rs. 9 but with a falling off in the enquiry the price has declined to Rs. 8-12, at which we close quiet. Arrivals 41,667 cwts.

COTTON.—The continued heavy drop in American, has naturally had the effect of lowering prices here, but the decline has not been as heavy here as it has been on the other side and very little business has transpired during the past week. Sellers are consequently disposed to accept lower rates but buyers are apparently holding off in the hope of doing better later on and the daily turn over reported at Colaba has consequently been small. Shippers appear to be practically out of the market both for Europe Japan andthe daily sales have been generally made to bazar for local consumption. The Bengal settlement has attracted a good deal of attention during the week, and now that the excitement has passed away rates are considerably lower, and a good deal of cotton is being pressed for sale with a home guarantee of quality. The Bhownuggur settlement is progressing very slowly owing to the disinclination of some sellers to accept the rate quoted by the Native Association for May 25, and also to the fact that some operators seem disposed to get out of their liabilities on the ground that there was no Good Bhownuggur available to tender this season.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commision, viz.:—

	Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	200	4 1-16
do. F. G............	190	3 7-8
do. Good............	184	3 3-4
Belatee, Fine	208	4 1-4
do. F.G............	204	4 5-32
Khandesh, F.G............	200	4 1-16
Oomra, F.G............	206	4 7-32
S. G. Dharwar, Good	217	4 13-32
Westerns, ...	201	4 3-32
Broach, Good	210	4 9-32

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats Quiet, Manchester was quiet, Total sales 10,000 bales, Sold on Speculation and for Exports 500 bales. Imports, 1,006 bales. Surats nil. Spot 4 30-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed easier. Egyptian Fair Brown, 7-1-16.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
4·48	4·37	4·11	4·8
—3·64	—1·32	—1·64	—1·64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	7,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do Continent	2,000 "
Mid-Uplands	9—1-8
Futures, month of August............	8·18—12
Do. do of December......	7·55—3

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts	1900. Bales	1899. Bales	1898 Bales.
For the week............	11,870	38,234	71,080
From 1st Jan. to 31st May	503,150	1,489,605	1,302,945
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	10,423	5,155	21,652
From 1st Jan. to 31st May............	73,301	393,662	305,796
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	817	841	46,687
From 1st Jan. to 24th May	159,873	264,296	243,024

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1900. cwts.	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.
Wheat for the week	77,419	216,450	671,081
Do from 1st Jan. to 24 May	797,831	2,689,243	5,856,253
Linseed for the week	36,756	59,756	73,885
Do from 1st Jan. to 24 May	503,510	1,519,907	1,513,947
Rapeseed for the week	38,682	68,452	63,292
Do from 1st Jan. to 24 May	456,958	1,134,401	1,025,227
Gingelly for the week	2,9 6	6,643	11 140
Do from 1st Jan. to 24 May,	922,634	991,067	1,080,634

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1900 cwts.	1899 cwts.	1898. cwts
Wheat for the week...	......	48,750	1,068,292
Do. 1st Jan. to 31 May	4	1,417,205	3,304,691
Linseed for the week	48,471	12,850	66,723
Do. 1st Jan. to 31 May	428 383	1,308,228	1,288,402
Rapeseed for the week	90,135	20,113	60,179
Do. 1st Jan. to 31 May	593,637	807,043	969,711
Gingellyseed for week	12,660	......	237,87
Do. 1st Jan. to 31 May	1,142,786	1,266,519	1,185307

PIECE GOODS.—There is nothing special to report again this week but as the season is almost over dealers are freely meeting what demand there is at some concession in prices. The Home markets are reported rather easier, but arrival business is quite imyossible the difference between prices at Home and on this side being still very wide.

Dealers are looking out anxiously for the monsoon, which on its arrival, would give confidence and in all probability lead to an increase of trade.

GREY GOODS are in very small demand no special qualities being in any particular favor.

BLEACHED CLOTH.—The stock goes on increasing and in their anxiety to sell Dealers are cutting down prices.

IMPORED YARNS.—The market is very quiet and prices rather easier.

LOCAL YARNS.—The market is very irregular with prices tenning downwards. A few lots have changed hands duriag the week.

Current Quotations of local made Piece Goods and Yarns, on Friday, yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET:—Quiet.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.cts.as.cts.
T Cloths	16 to 18	12 to 22	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·75
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6·75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	30 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Domestics	18 to 27	50 to 66	8 to 16	6·75 to 7·25
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·75 to 7·25
Chudders	35 to 54	4 to 6	1 to 3	6·25 to 7·00
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·25 to 7·25
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties............	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·00 to 7·75
Socsi-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·50 to 8·00
Checks............	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·50 to 7·50
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes)............				7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET:—Easier.

	No.			
Twist............	6s	Mule, As.	4 1-4 to 4½	per lb.
"	8s	" "	4 3-8 " 4 5-8	"
"	10s	" "	4 3-4 " 5	"
"	12s	" "	4 3-4 " 5 1-8	"
"	16s	" "	5 1-4 " 5 1-2	"
"	20s	" "	5 1-2 " 5 3-4	"
"	24s	" "	6 " 6 1-4	"
"	30s	" "	6 3-4 " 7	"
"	40s	" "	7 3 8 " 8	"

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season:—

Growths.	Yesterday. Bales of 392 lbs.	Total for the week.	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st 1900.	1899.	October 1st 1899.	1898.
Khandeish	94	841	62614	304278	106439	371739
Barsee and Nugur ...	.....	646	29144	98070	39414	106934
Berar.........	243	1,180	73484	437095	125329	600579
Total Oomras...	337	2,667	165242	839443	271182	1079252
Hingunghat	......	148	5607	8738	7606	11576
Dhollera ..	......	578	25487	254577	55163	293279
Broach ...	13	61	18552	115329	40923	117712
Compta & Dharwar.	714	3,491	46922	57871	60042	69263
Westerns ..	129	1,655	16874	5796	17474	11367
Bengals ..	......	1,380	174748	196912	316613	237897
Sind	......	..	18402	6130	25939	6447
Persian ...	125	271	2619	156	10164	221
American...	494	1,017	13585	2139	17451	2372
Egyptian	......	501	7235	2479	10781	2573
Other Sorts	......	71	2147	5	3341	8
Total ...	1,812	11,870	503150	1489605	836679	1832467

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	Total Friday's Receipts	Total Receipts for the week	Total Receipts since 1st Jan 1900	Total Receipts for same period in 1899
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat.........	20,802	77,419	797,831	2,689,243
Linseed	6,669	36,556	503,503	1,519,907
Rapeseed.........	4,728	38,682	465,968	1,134,404
Gingellyseed...	...	2,916	922,634	991,[illegible]
Poppyseed	5,965	41,667	304,676	408,362
Groundnuts ...	443	932	30,100	124,644
Castorseed	633	6,853	227,039	548,427
Rice	115,493	512,068	7,423,042	1,71,784
Myrabollams ..	1,178	20,793	a194,681	b...

(a) Since 1st April 1900. (b) Not recorded.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Sinclair, 1,872 tons, Captain G Haywood, will sail to-day for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's s s Nonkin, 2,557 tons, Captain C D Bennett, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a cargo of salt.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,011 tons, Captain P J Morgan, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Rheinfels, 7,773 tons, Captain W Dewers, will sail to-day for Hamburg and Bremen via Karahi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Kaisari, 1,570 tons, Captain A Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, 19th April via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Bridge, Mrs Rubin, Mr Powell Mr Narayen K Malwanker and 35 deck.

THE s s Mexican Prince, 1,953 tons, Captain W Penrice, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Novorossisk 16th May, with a cargo of 3,844 tons of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE German East Africa Line s s Sofari, 892 tons, Captain Ahrens, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Zanzibar 18th May, with a general Cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Terber, Mrs Dinshaw, Mr Ardeshir, Mr Theshotum, Mr Barnes, Mr Maneckjee Bomanjee Dalal, and 186 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain P H Martyr, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 2 cases opium, 1 horse, and the following passengers:—Mr Bayley, Miss Taylor, Master F Lovell, Master J Lovell, one native officer, and 84 deck.

THE Time Ball Service at the Prince's Docks, at 12 noon will be discontinued from the 11th of June 1900, and a service at 7h. 51m. 15·7s. a.m. local time, corresponding to full hour (3h. a.m.) Greenwich Mean Time will be substituted instead. The service at 1 p.m. local time at the Castle will continue as heretofore.

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi ...... 547 Budroo.....Karachi ....1-6 Shprd & Co
Kaveri.......... 553 Ahmed.....Bhownager ..2-6 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Nuddea	1944	Willis.....	Nagapatam ...	2-6	M M & Co
1	Sydney	3464	Allegre......	China	31-5	M M & Co
2	Chusan	2852	Denny............			P & O Co
5	Tientsin	2535	Fox......	London	5-6	P & O Co
6	Rheinfels	1773	Dewars......	Hamburg ...	2-6	Glade & Co
7	Oriental	3045	Jephson......	London	16-6	P & O Co
8	Shandon	2466	Jones......	London......	2-6	J M & Co
12	Sobraon	4411	Wibmer......	London......	2-6	P & O Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Naseri ....1454 tons gross ....B & P S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

TheTime Ball over the ClockTower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m., of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
31	Maxican Prince s.	Penrice........	Novorossisk, May 16
	Safari s	Ahrens	Zanzibar, May 18
June. 1	Egypt s........	Preston........	London, May 10
	Kaisari s........	Clarke	London, April 19

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Castleventry s	Laing........	Calcutta
	Imperatrix s	Nicolich	Trieste, &c
	Ras Elba s	Kennedy	Hamburg
	M Bacquehem s ...	Androvich ..	Trieste, &c
	Grosvenor bq	Brebner	Mauritius
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
	Nankin s........	Bennett........	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nadir, Morgan, for Calcutta.
" Raheinfels, Dewers, for Hamburg via Karachi.
" Clan Sinclair, Hayward, for Vizagapatam.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Safari, for Delagoa Bay.
" Purnea, for Calcutta, &c.
" Naseri, for Bhownagar.
" Gloucester City, for Calcutta.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HERBERT—June 1 at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Major H Herbert, I M S, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CUNNINGHAM—May 26, at Doonga Gully, the wife of Captain P H Cunningham, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

Now that the Orange Free State has been annexed and Lord Roberts has occupied Johannesburg, the days of the Boer States are numbered. Mr. A. H. Keene, late Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute, has published, through Methuen and Co., a volume, entitled "The Boer States, the Land and the People," which answers the question, Who are the Boers? It is well to get a clear apercu of the evolution of that remarkable amalgam of Dutch, French and German material, now that they are about to become British subjects, and form an important factor in the colonial life of South Africa. The author claims that he has written neither in the interest of Boer nor Briton, but it must be said in passing, that like Macaulay, in limning Whigs and Tories he keeps his white colours for the one, and paints the others very black indeed. The Cape of Good Hope was occupied by the Dutch East India Company a hundred and fifty years after its discovery by the Portuguese in 1487. They had no intention of colonising the country; their one purpose was to obtain from the Hottentots, a pastoral people, supplies of fresh mutton and beef for their fleets going to and returning from the East. The English had taken formal possession in 1620, but without settling in the locality. The Dutch themselves abandoned the Cape for some years, and they only determined to erect a fort and hold it permanently in 1652, when Van Riebeck was sent with an expedition to erect a fort there, strong enough to resist the attack of any passing Portuguese or English ship. In the beginning the Company forbade any intercourse with the Hottentot tribes, or any attempt to make a settlement outside the limits of the fort. The policy then was to treat the Hottentots with every kindness and consideration, their soldiers, sailors and gardeners were encouraged to grow vegetables for the trading fleets. These were drawn from the garrison, and not imported, at first, at all events, from Europe. Strangers were warned off, while soldiers and sailors, whose term of service was drawing to a close, were made free burghers on condition that they cultivated the lands in the vicinity, the Company undertaking to pay them for the produce of their farms. These men were the nucleus of the Boer race. As they had no resources of their own, they were supplied with cattle, seed, food, farm implements and fire-arms, with which to defend themselves. For this outfit they had to pay in kind with the produce of their farms. In three years' time they obtained the freehold of the land they brought into cultivation. These settlers were not by any means Dutchmen of the better type, for the Company's service was shunned by all who could do better. Many of them had been kidnapped by the Company's agents. Some were men of good position who had been ruined by vice or misfortune, while others again were the very refuse of Europe. The discipline was so severe, and even brutal, that no good seaman or soldier would enter the service. Later, negroes were introduced as slaves from the east and west coasts of Africa and hired out on credit to the burghers. In due time they were paid for, and became the absolute property of their employers. The slaves were, for a time, well-treated, and provision was made for their education and that of their children. It was also ordered that every effort should be made to convert them to Christianity. As, however, the law forbade that any slave who had been baptised should remain in servitude, it became the interest of the settlers to keep them in ignorance, and prevent them becoming Christians. As might be expected in such a colony, irregular relations between the settlers and slave women were common. As a remedy to that state of things a number of respectable young women were selected from an orphanage in Amsterdam, were sent out by the Company, and were married to the burghers. Thenceforward a marked improvement was observed. The settlers began to regard South Africa as their home, and worked with some success to make provision for their families.

Another element was introduced in the Malays who, convicted of crime in Batavia, were transported to South Africa, where they were let out to the colonists. Being subjected to every kind of oppression, and denied manumission after their terms of servitude, they broke loose, and harried the settlements, having first won over the blacks, who were driven to desperation by similar ill-treatment. It had become the usage for a farmer to complain to the district magistrate that his cattle had been stolen by Hottentots or Bushmen, and the complaint was passed on to Government with a request for a supply of powder and lead which was readily granted. The farmers in the district turned out in a body, and raided the nearest kraals. The men and women were all shot down; the children were spared and distributed amongst farmers to be brought up as slaves. Some of the reports of these proceedings are in existence. There was no concealment as to what had been done. It was doing God a service to extirpate the heathen, root and branch. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 flooded Holland with Huguenot refugees from France. They were men of all classes, some of them highly cultured, manufacturers and skilled craftsmen. There was some misgiving about sending them in large numbers to the settlement at the Cape, lest they might excite revolt and disaffection. Some three hundred were selected among those who had a knowledge of vine culture and weaving and other branches of industry, with which the Dutch were little acquainted. Three hundred of these were sent out after taking an oath of allegiance to the Company, and pledging themselves to observe all the regulations applying to other colonists. "The effect of the infusion of some of the very best blood of France on the somewhat heavy and certainly unrefined Dutch stock was strictly analagous to that caused by the intermingling of the Norman to the old Anglo-Saxon populations of England after the Conquest. In both cases it may be compared to the action of leaven by which the dead mass of dough is raised and lightened." With the Huguenots came a number of Waldenses from the Piedmontese Alps, also flying from persecution. About the same time a number of emigrants from Holland, including many of the better classes, reinforced the colonists. From time to time Huguenots joined their countrymen. The Government issued an order that all religious services should be conducted exclusively in the Dutch language and French was banished from the school-room with its teachers and preachers. Consequently the French language died out, and the children of French parents learned to speak the new dialect of Dutch, known as Taal. But the French element did not die out. On the contrary, it increased out of proportion to its numbers. This was because of their greater industry and thrift which enabled them to attain a certain measure of prosperity and found families. The original settlers being past the prime of life when their period of service expired, were not equally successful in this respect.

In the beginning of the last century, Moravia missionaries went to the Cape, and were surprised to find that nearly all the soldiers and officials in the service of the Netherlands Company were Germans. They were shocked to find that all these Lutherans were quite indifferent to their religious duties. They frankly owned that they had found it quite impossible to serve God in South Africa as they used to do in Germany. It was different with the French Huguenots. They read their Bible assiduously and developed fanaticism which in some respects served them well. They and the Dutch settlers who followed their example and were converted, were able to lead isolated lives, surrounded by savages without becoming savages themselves. It was an established principle of action that all Kaffirs were like the Canaanites, hateful to God and man, whom it was their duty to subjugate or exterminate. The old commingling of European and Native seems to have come to an end, and wherever a certain yellowness of complexion betrays African blood, the presumption is that it comes from the first settlers before the arrival of the orphan girls from Amsterdam. The oppression of the Dutch East India Company had the effect of forcing the settlers to trek further and further north, where they were beyond the reach of authority. They became a law unto themselves, independent, adventurous, and animated by a firm belief that they represented Israel in a heathen land. Mr. Keene ascribes to the perverse tyranny of the Company the "slimness" which he affirms to be an unfailing characteristic of the Boer. If he would extend the sphere of his observation, he would learn that all colonists in a strange country, surrounded by races whom they at once fear and abhor, are equally slim. The colonists would, no doubt, maintain that it was a necessity of their situation and would clinch the argument by saying that the natives being an inferior race, with no morals to speak of, had no claim to consideration of any kind. However this may be, the Boers complain that they are the victims of a sublimated slimness on the part of those who, seizing on the country in the beginning of the century, have hunted them from post to pillar and treated them as if they were an inferior race. From 1814 to 1834, English was substituted for Dutch as the official language, and English courts of justice superseded the Dutch. When slavery was abolished in 1834, the small compensation adjudged to them never came into their hands. Mr. Keene holds that the great trek which took the Boers to Natal and the Transvaal was justified on legal, moral and social grounds. It is easy for each side to draw up a Bill of grievances against the other; the quarrel is now being fought out, and the result cannot be doubtful. The ordeal of battle will decide between Boer and Briton.

WHILE King Oscar of Sweden was partaking of the Lord Mayor's hospitality the other day another very distinguished personage Prince Auguste d'Arenberg, President of the Suez Canal Company, was being entertained a little further east, to wit, at 122, Leadenhall Street, by the directors of the P. and O. Company. There was one face all missed: that of the lamented Mr. F. D. Barnes so long one of the pillars of this great company. Sir Thomas Sutherland, who of course presided had on his right the guest of the afternoon and on the left M. Charles de Lesseps, son of the famous originator of the Canal. The vice-chairmen were Mr. H. W. Uloth and Mr. F. R. Kendall. The others present included the Earl of Selborne, Lord Rathmore, the Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, Sir G. H. Murray, Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Lieut.-General Sir John Stokes, Mr. R. S. Donkin, M.P., Sir Charles Cayzer, M.P., Mr. John Aird, M.P., Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., Sir W. Theodore Doxford, M.P., Sir John Wolfe Barry, Mr. C. J. Monk, M.P., Mr. Stephen Ralli, Sir Robert Herbert, Sir Edwyn Dawes, Mr. C. B. Renshaw, M.P., Sir John Leng, M.P., Mr. G. W. Wolff, M.P., Sir Seymour King, M.P., Sir Walter Thorburn, M.P., Colonel J.M. Denny, M.P., Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., Mr. J. H. Gwyther, Sir James Laing, Mr. John Glover, Mr. S. Digby, Captain R. G. Murray, Captain A. Symons, Captain W. S. Angove, R. N. R., Captain W. D. G. Worcester, R. N. R., Major Jones, Mr. W. G. Rathborne, etc. The chairman proposed in eloquent terms the health of Prince d'Arenberg and contrasted the present happy state of things with what it was sixteen years ago when the Canal had not been widened, when the charges were more than shipping could probably bear and when the seven commercial directors who now sit on the board had not been appointed. Sir Thomas concluded his excellent speech by referring to the value of the Suez Canal board of directors as a bond of union between France and England. These sentiments were warmly received by the assembly and reciprocated by Prince d'Arenberg in his reply, delivered in faultless English. The Prince finished by raising his glass in continental fashion to the English shipping interests for whom the venerable Mr. John Glover returned thanks. The health of M. Charles Lesseps was also enthusiastically drunk. Let us hope that this interchange of friendly feeling between the representatives of two neighbouring nations may in some measure help the Governments of the respective countries in their endeavours to restore more intimate relations between the peoples of England and France. As the "Times" points out the Governments are all right; it is the peoples who are for the moment, and only it may be trusted for the moment who are estranged.

IT is an encouraging sign of the times that the Parsi authors and journalists of this city have formed a "Society of Authors," more or less on the model of the well-known association which Sir Walter Besant succeeded in establishing some years ago in London. Sir Walter's Society is the first of its kind in England, though in France "La Societe des Gens de Lettres" has now existed for over sixty years, and has done much good to its members as well as the literary profession in general. Our local society also bids fair to be very useful and successful as it is in enthusiastic and able hands. The veteran Parsi author, Mr. K. R. Cama, who in the present year finishes the Psalmist's limit of three score and ten and who is as vigorous and enthusiastic in his literary schemes as ever is the president and Mr. K. N. Kabraji, the veteran Parsi journalist, is the vice-president. The new society performed a very pleasing function, the other day, by inviting a very select and cultured party of authors and authoresses—for Parsi lady-writers have also joined the society—and their friends to an afternoon party to meet their vice-president, Mr. Kabraji, before his departure for England to-day. The most interesting part of the proceedings was the speech in which this veteran journalist recounted his experiences of over forty years in his profession. Mr. Kabraji commenced his connection with the native press in the pro-Mutiny days and all the great land-marks of recent Indian history have passed under his eyes. He witnessed the Mutiny, heard the Queen's Proclamation proclaimed with due pomp and ceremony in November, 1858, saw the preparations in Bombay for the Abyssinian and Afghan Wars, was present at the Grand Durbar where the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India, took part in the festivities of the Jubilee of the Queen. He is the only journalist, Native or European, in this city who is a living link between the events of the middle of this century and of its close this year. His experiences, therefore, must be of a particularly interesting kind and those that he recounted before the Authors' Society flavoured as they were with personal allusions were well received. As Mr. Karkaria suggested at the gathering these reminiscences of a very active and many-sided career would be not only pleasant but instructive and edifying reading if Mr. Kabraji were to put them on paper and publish them in a book. We wish the Authors' Society success and hope it will fulfil its object of increasing friendship and intercourse among native writers.

No writer of romance with any reputation to care for or any faith in men's courage would have dared to make up such a story as comes from Sweden by yesterday's mail. A terrible tragedy was enacted on May 17th on one of the steamers running on the canals and lakes between the inland towns of Westmansland and Stockholm. Soon after the vessel started on her journey a man with a revolver in each hand and otherwise armed commenced to kill and slay as many of the other persons on board as he came across. Men and women were stabbed, others were shot—mainly through the head, and in this way the fiend murdered seven persons and dangerously wounded five others. As a finale he made his escape in a small boat. Mr. W. Clark Russell is renowned for his stories of the sea; they are not lacking in thrilling incidents, but we do not recollect one which can compare with this specimen of butchery. When R. L. Stevenson had to make away with a brig's crew by foul play he chose a desolate coral island in the Pacific for the scene of the crime; he invented a motive of surpassing energy and force, and he took care to have about as many murderers as victims. Even so it was not a simple affair, and the former did not all escape scatheless. But the slaughter on the Swedish boat is said to have taken place on inland waters, within a few miles of Stockholm and other towns, and it was all done by one man without any conceivable motive and with perfect impunity. It seems inconceivable that the madman—for such he must have been—should have had it all his own way. Twelve persons fell to his violence, but they could not have been killed or disabled altogether, and it may be presumed some escaped unhurt. Yet this wild creature, we are told, was able, near midnight, to slay or wound a dozen men and women without interruption, and, strangest incident of all, to make off in a life-boat while the steamer continued her voyage. Although there is no reason to doubt the story, yet it is of an amazing character, but the men who escaped with a whole skin have not much to be proud of.

WE are glad to learn that attention of Government has been directed to the serious increase of mortality in Gujerat and they have resolved to ascertain the causes that led to it. Major Jennings, I. M. S., officer in charge of railway plague examinations, has been instructed to hand over to Colonel Wilkins the charge of those duties and proceed to Gujerat to inquire into all the facts respecting the mortality with a vieew to applying whatever remedy may be necessary. It is generally known that cholera is the immediate cause of the increasing death-rate in that province, but it is not clear whether cholera has been influenced by famine or the defective water-supply. It seems only too evident that the one cause is that the stamina of the people on relief works is not satisfactory and they fall an easy prey to disease.

THE daily Calcutta mortality returns on Tuesday showed an extraordinary state of things. The total number of deaths, for the first time since the recrudescence of plague, was below the normal—56 against an average of 62. But 25 fresh cases of plague with 28 deaths were registere4.

NEWS has been received in Bombay that the Bombap and Persia, S. N. Co.'s s. s. King Arthur, has met with an accident to her shaft in the Persian Gulf, and is disabled. She is being towed to this port, by the same Company's steamer Moshhtari, and they are expected here shortly, having left Bushire on the 21st May.

THE titular Bishop of Epiphania, Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira has been nominated and presented to the Holy See as Bishop of Damaun, in succession to the late lamented Bishop of Damao, Dom Antonio Pedro da Costa.

BETWEEN the 19th and the 25th instant, 1 Europen 8 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 57 Mahomedans and 289 Hindus died within the local limits of Madras, making a total of 371: the death-rate being 42·6 and the mean for the ten previous year being 36·8.

AT the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, to be held on Tuesday, 12th June, the Directors will recommend a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, and an "interim" dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the deferred stock of the company.

THIS year's special summer number of "The Studio" is to be devoted to "Modern British Watercolour Drawings." The illustrations will include examples of the work of all the most prominent contemporary watercolour painters, and an important feature of the number will be the coloured reproductions, of which there will be no fewer toan twelve.

JHALA SURTAN SINGH BHUPAT SINGH OF RANGPUR' a wonderful marksman with a rifle, is again visiting Bombay for the purpose of giving exhibitions of fancy shooting. He has previously given exhibitions in this City, when his performances elicited the admiration of all sporting men. His feats are marvellous, and while no doubt he uses a splendid weapon, his precision and judgment are trained to perfection.

THE surest sign of quietude among the tranfrontier tribesmen is to be found in the larger trade returns into British India. Taking this as a test Swat, Bajour, Dir and Chitral must now be particularly tranquil. What is known as the Bajour trade in the Punjab returns has expanded in a remarkable way. It was under 65 lakhs from April 1898 to 15th February 1899, but in the corresponding period in 1899-1900 it exceeded 115 lakhs.

THE Military authorities in Colombo are calling for tenders from persons willing to contract for supplies and services for her Majesty's troops and prisoners of war stationed at Diyatalawa for a period of one year or less, commencing from the 16th of June next. This looks as if Ceylon is going to have the Boers in its midst some time next month. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by several officials, visited the site of the Boer Camp on Saturday, where an inpection was made of the works in progress.

LORD ROSEBURY has arrived at Naples and is expected to make a somewhat lengthy stay at his villa at Posilipo.

THE Committee of the New York Yacht Club will present Sir Thomas Lipton with a loving cup at a dinner in London.

LORD FREDERIC HAMILTON has resigned the editorship of the "Pall Mall Magazine," with which he has been associated since its start.

THE King and Queen of Sweden and Norway visited the Ranelagh Club on Saturday, the 26th ult., to see the polo and the ladies' driving competition.

LIEUTENANT H. F. Crichton, Grenadier Guards who served at Khartoum with the 1st Battalion, had been approved for appointment as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion of the Irish Guards.

LIEUTENANT R. E. PAGET, Royal Sussex Regiment, who was severely wounded at Zand River is a son of Lord and Lady Berkeley Paget. He only left England to join his regiment early this year.

MR. BLAKE ODGERS, Q. C., and Mr. Frederick Clifford, Q. C., have been elected Benches of the Middle Temple in succession to the late Sir Charles Hall, Q.C., and the late Mr. Crump, Q.C.

THE death is announced of Mrs. Digby Barker, wife of General G. Digby Barker, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda, which took place after a short illness at Bermuda on May 14.

THE death is announced of Commander the Hon. William Grimston. He was in his forty-sixth year and entered the Royal Navy in 1868, retiring in 1885. Commander Grimston was a son of the second Earl of Verulam.

A MARBLE bust of Thomas Carlyle has just been placed in the Carlyle House at Chelsea. It is the gift of the late Dr. Gunning, of Addisoncrescent, Kensington, formerly of Brazil, and the work of Mr D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A.

THE Duke of Rutland is offering for sale St. Mary's Towers, near Dunkeld. It is a large house, but has no estate except very beautiful grounds of about ten acres. The house is of Scottish baronial architecture.

SIR JAMES SIVEWRIGHT, K. C. M. G. late Minister of Public Works in the Cape Government, has just bought the lease of a house in Hertford-street, Mayfair. He has expressed his intention of taking up his permanent residence in London.

AT the last general assembly of the Royal Society of British Artists, held on May 14th, the following were elected members:—F. Habden, V. R. Cole. W W. Manning, W. B. Thompson, A. Maclean, W. Dewhurst, F. P. Wild, and T. E. Southall.

THE death took place at Ealing on May 12 of Miss Perceval, the last surviving daughter of Mr. Spencer Perceval, Pitt's disciple and minister, who was shot by the madman Bellingham as he was entering the House of Commons on the afternoon of May 11, 1812.

SIR HORACE RUMBOLD, the British Ambassador in Vienna, being now 70 years of age, will, according to a telegram from Vienna, shortly retire from the Diplomatic Service. The "Neue Freie Presse" learns that his Excellency will be succeeded by Sir F. Plunkett, at present British Minister at Brussels.

CAPTAIN C. L. Lindsay, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed to the Royal Guards Reserve Regiment; and Lieutenants F. W. Ramsden and C. B. Balfour, already appointed, are to be promoted to Captains. The appointment of Lord Stavordale to the regiment has been cancelled, as he is now travelling in Cashmere.

CANON KNOX LITTLE was to sail in the Kildonan Castle on the 25th instant, for South Africa, to join the British forces under Lord Roberts. He is going to the front, at the special request of the War Office, in connection with the Chaplaincy work. He has three sons in the campaign. Kanon Knox Little recently wrote a book about South Africa.

THE belief which prevails in military quarters that Lord Kitchener will at the conclusion of the war proceed to India as Commander-in-Chief has now been considerably strengthened. This is due to the fact that it is known that arrangements have practically been completed for retaining Sir Power Palmer in the position of Provisional Commander-in-Chief for an undefined date.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Sir H. E. McCallum has been appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and to have the brevet rank of Colonel in the Army. Sir Henry McCallum, an Engineer officer of distinction, drifted into the Colonial service while at Singapore, was Governor of Lagos during the critical times of the Niger dispute with France, and is now Governor, of "our oldest Colony"—Newfoundland.

THE commemorative statue of Mr. Gladstone erected, with the consent of the authorities in the Central Lobby of the Houses of Parliament, will be unveiled on May 19 that day being the second anniversary of Mr. Gladstone's death. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons will perform the unveiling ceremony.

THE death is announced of Miss Chris Demain Hammond (sister of Miss Gertude Demain Hammond R. I.) and, an artist ofgreat ability. She excelled as an illustrator of the Georgian period, and many of the works of Thackeray, Jane Austen, Stanley Weyman, R. D. Blackmore, and other well-known authors were ably illustrated by her facile pencil. She was also well-known as a painter and exhibitor at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions.

M. EMILE ZOLA is now staying in the country at work on his new novel. He intends (sayg the Daily Graphic) to spend the summer cycling through Switzerland and the Tyrol. Few people know that the great French novelist has never met Captain Dreyfus or seen Madame Dreyfus. The ex-Captain has only lately sent M. Zola a most pressing invitation to visit him while on his travels, but the invitation was cordially but firmly declined as Zola wishes his attitude to be that of a champion of justice, quite unbiased by personal sympathy.

THE late Earl of Wharncliffe having died without issue, and the title having devolved on his nephew, Francis John, it is announced in the "Gazette" that the Queen has been pleased to ordain that the brothers and sisters of the present Earl shall henceforth hold and enjoy "the same title, place, and pre-eminence" as if their late father had survived his brother, and thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Wharncliffe. Their names are Edward James Montagu-Stuart Wortley, major in the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Ralph Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, at present residing in New York; Alan Richard Montagu-Stuart-Wortely, captain in the King's Royal Rifle Corps; and Mary Susan, wife of Sir George Everard Arthur Cayley, of High Hall and The Green, in the county of York, and of Llanmerch Park, in the county of Denbigh.

THE American Secretary of State and the British Ambassador on May 5 signed an agreement extending the time for the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty till March 5, 1901. The President's term of office expires on March 4. This, says the New York correspondent of the "Times" means two things. First, all hope of the treaty beng ratified during the present session is now publicly abandoned. Privately it had been abandoned long since. Secondly, the President must believe there is some chance that the Senate will act favourably next winter with regard to the treaty either in its present form or after the adoption of Mr. Davis's amendment, to which he continues to be opposed. The Presidential election will be well over before Congress meets in December, and the Senators who now wish to wreck the treaty may then listen to reason. This, however, is a somewhat sanguine view.

A ROME telegram of May 7 says.—For the past three days Mount Vesuvius has been in eruption. Explosions have taken place in the crater of the volcano, from which large stones and molten lava have been thrown up to a great height. This evening the eruptive force is considerable, and loud rumblings have been heard. The huts of the guides and the topmost station of the funicular railway are threatened. During last night, says the corresspondent of the "Standard" on May 8, the eruption of Vesuvius continued to increase with terrible rumblings, which were heard at Naples. The lava flowed so near to Torre Del Greco that the population became terrified, and passed the night in the open air, praying that they might be saved from a catastrophe. Astronomers, however, declare that for the present there is no danger. This morning there was no [illegible] change in the violence of the eruption.

ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL, in [illegible] Tavistock-square, W.C., is beng p[illegible] gether with some adjacent houies, [illegible] was once the residence of two [illegible] men. But for that matter, the st[illegible] many distinguised residents, and [illegible] that wasnotorious—whose name was [illegible] Clerk—who, among other things [illegible] to a good reputation, made great profit [illegible] sale of officers commissions. The chap[illegible] something like ninety years ago, a[illegible] when it was built was much talked [illegible] example of Gothic art. It has seen many [illegible] and of late years has been devoted to [illegible] of mere worldly uses. At one time it [illegible] of Archdeacon Dunbar, and was [illegible] congregation in love with a musical [illegible] form of ritual On the site of the Chapel [illegible] to be flats Mrs Clarke lived for a time [illegible] Tavistock place, and at No. 32, one [illegible] now being demoshed, lived Francis [illegible] antiquary, who died in 1836 and left a [illegible] supposed literary treasures to the Tr[illegible] British Museum, which was not to be [illegible] the year 1900. The box has been opene[illegible] to contain nothing of value. John Galt [illegible] the same house after Douce, and in it wr[illegible] biography and many of his literary w[illegible] ing a Life of Byron. "Old and New L[illegible] Douce and Galt lived at No. 34, but [illegible] since the time it was built a chemist's [illegible] pally—anyway, this house is being demo[illegible] first is the more probable number, as it [illegible] a large private houses. No. 37, where [illegible] Baily, President of the Astronomical S[illegible] in 1851 ascertained the weight of the [illegible] lived, and after him Sir Mathew Dig[illegible] used to reside, has, with No. 37, given p[illegible] Pacsmore Institute.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE POSITION AT PRETORIA.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

It is believed that the Pretoria telegrams representing the Boers readiness to surrender were perfectly accurate but the people at Pretoria were misinformed of the course of events at Johannesburg. They thought the British were much nearer Pretoria than they were.

OCCUPATION OF JOHANNESBURG BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, MAY 31.

A despatch from Lord Roberts from Johannesburg to-day, says that at two this afternoon our troops occupied the town and the British flag now floats over the Government buildings.

CASUALTIES IN HAMILTON'S FORCE.

General Ian Hamilton's casualties in the fighting on the 30th included Captain Meyrick of the Gordons and Lieutenant Fife of the Cornwalls, killed.

SEAT OF TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT REMOVED.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Lorenzo Marques of yesterday's date, stating that the seat of the Transvaal Government has been removed to Middelburg.

FIGHTING NEAR PRETORIA.

There was fighting yesterday at Kaalfontein midway between Pretoria and Johannesburg.

CONGRATULATIONS OF THE KAISER.

The German Emperor has telegraphed his warmest congratulations to the Queen on the success of Lord Roberts's generalship.

THE BRITISH VICTORIES.

REJOICING AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 1.

The British victories in the Transvaal were the occasion of rejoicing in Poona. The chief traders of Poona decorated their houses with flags on Thursday evening. This morning a Royal salute was fired by the Kirkee troops. The garrisons in Poona and Kirkee have been granted two days' holiday.

THANKSGIVING AT UDWADA.

At the jassan ceremony held this day at Udwada, Sir Dinshaw Petit's Agiaree, by Sir Dinshaw's family and the Parsee Anjuman of Udwada, thanks were given by the High Priest to the Almighty for the success of the British in the Transvaal, the ending of the war and the stoppage of bloodshed.

MILITARY STORES FROM INDIA.

In view of the large quantities of military stores under despatch from India, 200 tons measurement now will be reserved by the Government of India in each private steamer proceeding from Calcutta to South Africa during the continuance of the war.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CORPORATION WILL ENTERTAIN THE KHEDIVE.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The London City Council have agreed to present an address to the Khedive and invite him to the Guildhall.

FOREIGN TROOPS SENT TO PEKING.

OPPOSITION EXPECTED.

A despatch from Reuter, dated Tientsin, 31st, say British, American, Italian, Japanese, French and Russian troops left here for Peking by special train this afternoon.

The force consisted of 22 officers, 334 men and five quick-firing guns.

It is rumoured that the force will be opposed at the first gate at Peking.

INCENDIARISM AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

A fire broke out at Tientsin in the offices of the Chartered Bank and the American Equitable Insurance Company. The latter has been gutted. The Bank buildings were saved.

The fire is believed to be the work of incendiaries.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The following is the result of the race for the Oaks:—

La Roche	1
Merry Gal	2
Lady Schomberg	3

DACOITY AT MOHOL STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 1.

On the night of the 28th instant, a gang of dacoits attacked Mohol Station on the G.I.P.R. and beat the station-master and his wife who were unable to defend themselves against the gang, also an elderly person living with them. They forced the station-master's premises, where jewellery and other articles, valued at Rs. 800, were stolen. The dacoits appeared to have overawed two policemen and a gang of permanent-way men in the neighbourhood by threatening them with their lathies. Having secured all the loot possible, they cleared off. Information was sent to Sholapur and Poona by wire. Inspector Collette from the latter station and the chief constable of Sholapur left at once for the scene, but they have up to the present not been able to find any trace of the robbers. Mr. Hume Henderson, of the G. I. P. R. police, has proceeded to the scene of the robbery.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 1.

It is notified that the "London Gazettes" of the 4th and 8th May, 1900, were received at the Headquarters on the 28th ultimo.

With reference to G. O. C. C. No. 308 Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Stawell, Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Deesa District and Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkinson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Sind District.

Military Works Services.—Captain Picton, R.E., is transferred from Aden to the Poona District.

Royal Army Medical Corps.—The following transfers are ordered:—Major Hefferman from the Poona District to the Sind District and Captain Collins from the Bombay District to the Poona District.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it notified that Captain Church, 16 Company, West- Division, has been appointed to No. 3 Battery ntain Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

Under instructions from the War Office and with ction of Government Captain Murphy, Suffolk iment, is directed to proceed to South Africa and the 1st Battalion, to which he has been poston promotion.

Under instructions from the War Office Quarterter Cumber, 1st Battalion, the Buffs, East t Regiment, is directed to proceed to South ica to join the 3rd Battalion.

Under instructions received from Army Headters, India, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel eler, Royal Field Artillery, has been appointed mmand the Royal Artillery at Mhow, temporavice Lieutenant-Colonel Banister, Royal Field tillery, is granted leave, on medical certificate.

he undermentioned Officer is reported to have ed in French, in April last, under conditions laid n in the Queen's Regulation:—Captain Jackson, mshire Regiment, qualified to be interpreter.

It s notified for information that the undermen Officers have been permitted by the Secretary Stae to return to duty:—Major Wadeson, 4th mbay Cavalry, and Captain Brand, 5th Bombay ght Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to oceed out of India, on private affairs.

Lieutenant Trotter, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd mbay Grenadiers, for one year; Lieutenant odhouse, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, h Bombay Infantry, for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed to England:—Sub-Conductor Hendessy, Military Works Department, for six months.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Royal Army Medical Corps—Captain Morgan, for six months, on medical certificate, out of India; Norfolk Regiment 1st Battalion—Lieutenant Birch from 12th May to 1st August, on medical certificate, granted by the War Office in extension; 5th Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Hislop, for five months, on medical certificate; Ordnance Department—Conductor Wharton, for five months, on medical certificate; and Sub-Conductor Ross for four months, on medical certificate granted by the Secretary of State.

THE POONA MURDER CASE.

DISSENSION BETWEEN JUDGE AND JURY.

The trial of Shaik Husen, 3rd Bombay Infantry, charged with murder of his stepson Mahomed, a boy, aged nine years, was concluded before Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, to-day. The prisoner withdrew both the confessions made before the magistrate. After evidence of several witnesses the judge summed up the case when the jury returned unanimously a verdict of not guilty, as the jury believed the confessions were not made voluntarily. The judge interrogated the jury on the evidence and said the answers were most unsatisfactory. If he sent the case to the High Court the answers given could not compliment the jury on their intelligence. He said he scarcely ever had a more worthless opinion to record. He disagreed with the verdict and referred the matter to the High Court.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JUNE 1.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Couchman, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, vice Stowell, Acting Director of Military Education at Simla.

Captain Hatch, Inspector of Signalling, Madras and Bombay Commands, is granted two months' leave home.

Captain Lumsden, I.M.S., is posted Agency Surgeon at Kotah.

STATION HOSPITALS FOR THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

The question of starting station hospitals for regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent and of allocating the medical officers to stations instead of to regiments is under the consideration at Army Headquarters.

DEATH OF MR. PROCTOR SIMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JUNE 1.

The death is announced of Mr. R. Proctor Sims, M.I.C.E., from cholera at Port Albert Victor, about eighty miles from Bhownagar, last night. His death is felt as a personal loss by his Highness who has ordered that all public offices and institutions shall be closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman, he having been the head of the Public Works Department for more than twenty-five years. His consummate skill and untiring energy as an engineer of great administrative abilities to which the State owes a great deal for its public works; his fatherly regard for and kindly feelings towards the poor and indigent endeared him to every one here, high and low. His loss is felt to be irreparable and has cast a gloom over us all. His son, Mr. Ernest Sims, was near him at his death-bed, and the keenest sympathy is felt for him, as well as for Mrs. Sims and family who are now in England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Mombassa arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Sumatra arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kageshima Maru arrived at Tuticorin on 1st June.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 12-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £33,200,000, Decrease £300,000; Public Deposits £7,500,000, Decrease £1300,000; Other Deposits £40,700,000, Decrease £1,400,000; Other Securities £30,200,000, Decrease £1,000,000 Notes and Gold £21,400,000, Decrease £700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Silver to Bombay £210,000.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sobraon, Captain L. M. Wibmer, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi and Aden, with English mails and the following passengers:—

Alfred Mrs E
Beveridge Mr A
Bell Capt C T
Bedford Mrs and child
Brownlow Lieut Col C B and Mrs
Buttar Mr
Ballantyne Capt
Brexthanp Mr A
Bryant Mr J F
Burde Capt
Brown Mr and Mrs Patterson and infant
Burrett Mrs and infant
Bain Mr and Mrs F W
Birdwood Lieut
Birkmyre Mr and Mrs
Brassey Mr and Mrs
Crawford Mr Leslie
Crodrington Capt H W
Cawasjee Mr J Manockjee
Chabilaas Mr L
Curil Major
Charlesworth Dr G
Ccary Mr
Cooke Mrs Bell
Campbell Lieut I
Dun Mr H Shaw
Dobree Mr O E
Dalal Mr and Mrs J B
Dubas Mr and Mrs C B
Dubas Mr and Mrs D B
Klohner Mrs
Edmonds Mr, Mrs, 3 children and infant
Fox Mr H W
Framjee Mr Mrs child and infant
Fireman Mr, Mrs, 2 children and infant
FitzRoy Day Capt A C F
Gant Mr T S
Girard Mr J
Gray Mrs Cecil
Gliddon Mrs E J and infant
Gilles Mr
Gardner Mr
Hawkes Mr F G
Hill Lieut Col E C
Hawkins Mr
Hutchinson Mr S H E
Haig Col P de H and Mrs
Hodgson Mrs W G
Hanson Mr C O
Jeffreys Mr
Jose Mr
Jameson Capt J B
Klopsch Dr L
Kabrajee Mr K N
Khan Mrs S M
Lawrence Mrs H S and infant
Langley Dr C S
Lawrence Mr E
Lowther Mrs H and child
Moncrieff Mr A L M
McDermott Mr
McGeorge Mr
Murray Mr W
McDougall Mr D
Mackenzie Mr Mrs and two infants
Menzies Mr R
Moberley Mr A N
Miersch Mr
Mayne Mr F G
McCausland Mr S M
Mackenzie Mr W
Munro Mr
MacSwiney Lt Col E F H
Morrison Mrs and 2 children
Massin Mr D E
McDonald Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
Maddock Miss
Marsland Mr J J
Nicholson Mr
Nash Mr Vaughan
Norton Mr Eardley
O'Donnell Mr Mrs and child
Oliver Mr
O'Connor Mrs M A
Puttock Mr J M
Pandole Mr D C and son
Pereira Mr
Phillips Major
Pinho Justice A De
Roberts Mr J M
Robertson Mr J W
Raper Mr, Mrs child 2 infants and nurse
Ritchie Mrs and two children
Rodon Maj G S
Ross Mr A G
Robertson Major
Rufus Mrs
Rountree Mrs and child
Simpson Mr R
Stevens Col C
Sheppard Mr W D
Scott Mr
Stanbrook Mr
Sindon Mr
Sturrock Capt G E
Trevor Lieut A P
Thompson Mr
Wood Mr J C
Wellman Mr A H
Ward Mr Mrs two Misses and child
Wild Mr C E
Winslow Mrs
Whittle Mr and Mrs
Wardell Lieut W H
Williams Lieut G R K
Witletts Mr G
Whitty Mr J T
Watkinson Mr, Mrs and inft
Waters Dr and Mrs H G

THE condition of affairs at Coomassie is still serious. The last telegram from Sir F. Hodgson is dated Thursday, May, 3. On April 23 a force was sent out to clear rebel forces to the eastward. Four Gold Coast constabulary were killed, and a large number of rebel forces killed and wounded. Two days later the Ashantis surrounded the town in great force and made a determined attack on fort, which was repelled after four hours fighting. The native allies rendered every assistance. Twenty of these and two Hauses were killed; Assistant Inspector Logget slighly wounded. On the 29th another serious attack was made by the rebels, who, after three hours' fighting were routed on all sides with great loss. Their provisions, stores, as well as several guns and warlike stores, got into our hands. Two constabulary were killed and 10 wounded. Medical Officer Tweedy slightly wounded. The native levies rendeed every assistance. At 6 p. m. a contingent of the Lagos Constabulary, under Inspector-General Aplin arrived after two days severe fighting. The column were attacked at Asagu which the constabulary took with loss of one killed 23 wounded among the latter Assistant Inspector Cochrane severely wounded and Inspector-General Aplin and Medical Officer Macfarlane very slightly. On the following day contingent was attacked at two miles from Coomassie by force of 8,000 rebels. After fighting desperately, forces routed Ashantis, who fled. Two constabulary killed and 133 wounded, including Assistant Inspector Read and native officer Dankuti severely wounded, Assistant Inspector Ralph slightly wounded. Of remainder six dangerously wounded and 124 slightly wounded. On Wednesday, May 2, Sir Frederic attacked a rebel stockade. It was not captured, but the Ashantis lost heavily from artillary fire. An Accra telegram of Saturday, May 5, announces that further reinforcements are on their way.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

8TH BOMBAY INFANTRY VS. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REPLAYED TIE.

YESTERDAY evening the tie between the 8th Bombay Infantry and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, which previously resulted in a pointless draw, was replayed on the Oval, before a good gathering of onlookers. The 8th were without the services of Captain Elderton whose place at back was taken by a sepoy, but the Volunteers' eleven was unchanged. The teams gave a capital exhibition on the first occasion, the defence of the B. V. A. being particularly good. This was repeated last evening and the game seemed to be again shaping for a draw when the Infantry managed to score the only goal of the match. Winning the toss they chose the southern goal. After a brief opening attack by the Volunteers, the Infantry took up the pressure which they maintained for some time. Then Hogan relieved with a fine run carrying the ball to the striking circle at the other end where Captain Dunlop just managed to save in time. Thereafter the native team visited the Volunteers' goal and time after time R. Green proved his reliability as a custodian maintaining the brilliant play which he exhibited on the first occasion. In splendid fashion he kept out successive shots that seemed certain to score, and thanks to his skill and smartness the Volunteers were able to cross over without their brisk opponents having been able to notch a point. Re-starting the Natives resumed the attack and repeatedly called upon Green to show his mettle. His fine defence evoked hearty applause from the spectators. Eventually after a great struggle in goal in which shot after shot was defeated by the Artillery the Infantry rushed the ball through in a general melee. The point was hardly earned, the attack and defence having been both stubborn, and while the sepoys were naturally elated, their success was all the more notable in that it implied no discredit to the other side. This was proved by the subsequent for albeit the Infantry maintained the pressure, with brief intervals, to the finish the defence was too strong for them. They were unable to add to the score and a capital game ended:—

8th Bombay Infantry	One Goal
B V A	Nil

NORFOLK REGIMENT VS. WELSH REGIMENT.

A grand game, well-contested at every point, was the verdict pronounced on the match between these teams played on the Cooperage last evening. Both elevens had drawn byes in the first round and as a consequence their meeting was looked forward to with interest. The form of the Colaba men was generally known to be good, while that of Ahmednagar visitors, not being known in Bombay, led to an additional interest centring in the struggle, that was to give the victors a place in the semi-final to be played on Monday. At the commencement both regiments seemed overanxious and as a result the hits of the players were not so accurate as might have been wished. The teams soon, however, settled down to the serious part of the encounter, the Welsh for the ensuing five minutes having much the best of the play, in so far as the invasion of their opponents' ground was concerned. They lost two easy chances of scoring during this period owing to the forwards striking the ball wide of the net. The Norfolks then retaliated by attacking the visitors' goal but the defence of the Welsh backs was equal to the call made upon them. The Norfolk goalkeeper was soon afterwards called upon to guard his charge which he did effectually by returning two nasty shots. Fifteen minutes from the start the Welsh got command of the ball and by a fine run up the centre, passed to the right wing where Lieutenant Wilcox, who played throughout the first half in brilliant form centered. The ball was then passed into the net by another forward, giving the visitors the first score. The Norfolks claimed "off-side," which was disallowed. They made a similar appeal against the second goal secured by the Welsh a few minutes later as the result of the same tactics that had secured the first. The Norfolks having essayed another attack and being beaten back some attractive and smart hitting was indulged in by the respective forwards and half-backs. Lieut. Oldman eventually secured the ball and only missed scoring by a few inches. Both teams continued to play up well and attacks on both goals were frequent up to the call of half-time, but no alteration was effected in the score, the teams crossing over with the Welsh leading by two goals to nil. After the interval the Norfolks, with an uphill piece of work before them, put a good deal more spirit into the struggle and gave the Welsh backs plenty of hard work. Their forwards eventually worked the ball across to their left wing, whence a tricky shot defeated Phillips, and gave them their first point. A few minutes later Lieutenant Henderson showed up in grand form, taking the ball down the field for a considerable distance and enabling the second goal to be put on for the Colaba eleven. With the score standing equal the enthusiasm of the military spectators lining the ground and the pace of the game increased. The Norfolks again pressed hard, but although both sides were on their mettle they failed for some time to break down the Welsh defence. Eventually Lieutenant Oldman again secured the ball and baffling Phillips put up the third point for the Colaba eleven. The Welsh then returned to the attack vigorously and for the concluding fifteen minutes kept the Norfolks practically confined in their own half. The visitors, time after time, sent in shots for goal but luck seemed to be against them as the ball either missed the net by a few inches or was sent back by Bennett. The latter and Lieutenants Oldman and Harman proved impossible in the second half, in which period since Henderson in the forward division also did splendid work for the Colaba team who ran out victors by 3 goals to 2. The Welsh played a stubborn game throughout but owed not a little of their success in the final half to the neat work done by Lieutenant Wilcox. Score:—

Norfolk Regiment	3 goals.
Welsh	2 goals.

The following were the teams,—

Norfolk Regiment.—Goal, Private Bennett; backs, Lieut. Street and Lieut. Harman; half-backs, Sergt. Mather, Lce.-Corpl. Henry, and Lce.-Corpl. Millet; forwards, Lce.-Corpl. Peace, Lieut. Henderson, Lieut. Oldman, Private Thompson, and Private Symonds.

Welsh Regiment.—Goal, Private Phillips; backs, Privates Fowler and Patch; half-backs, Private Hampton, Corpl. Smith, and Private Allen; forwards Lieut. Wilcox, Private James, Lce.-Corpl. Landger, Private Rider, and Private Adams.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 18TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain C. F. Preston, with English mails of 18th May, arrived in Bombay harbour early yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson Mr
Ackton Mr S M
Bell Miss M
Duer Mr H C
Dawson Mr C R
Goodwyn Major H E
Hardwick Mr R
Lambert Mr G E
Maines Mr R
McAlpine Master
Oddie Mr H J
Pink Mr W
Pemberton Mrs E
Reynolds Mr W J
Rowland Mr
Scott Mr J L
Scott Mr A M and Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

De Lauberque Mr L G
Goodman Mr
Innes Mr
McEwen Mr
Stewart Mr E

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Alvarez Mr M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Birdwood Mrs
Bishop Miss
Buckley Hon P B
Banerjee Mrs
Clubwall Mr J S
Clarke Miss
Deen Mr H
Ewart Miss
Giles Mr E
Gupta Mrs
Hall Mr C and Mrs
Henderson Mrs
Home Rev P B
Hossein D
Kech Mr A
Lister Kaye Surg J E
Murzban Mr P M
Moss Major A
Nacholl Dr E M
Nicholson Mr J
Pandhre Mr T R
Setna Dr M R
Stewart Mr C
Tennant Capt
Taylor Mrs T
Thomas Mr
Vaid Major

FROM ISMAILIA.

de Pellengbery Mr
Synomamikoff Mr
Yakoo Mr J

FROM ADEN.—Tanner Miss

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. KEENE, D.S.O., is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Quetta.

MAJOR C. PRICE, D. S. O., 27th Bombay Infantry, is confirmed as D. A. A.-G. on the District Staff.

THE Government of India have received a telegram stating that No. 188 Sergeant H. A. Campbell, Lumsden's Horse, was slightly wounded at Vereiniging on the 28th May.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. W. BUTLER, Royal Field Artillery, is temporarily posted to the Indian establishment, and appointed to the command of the Royal Artillery at Mhow.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Hafiz Mahomed Nawaz Khan, the new British Agent for Kabul, is now at Ferozepore completing the equipment of his escort. He is expected to start early next month.

BREVET MAJOR HARLEY, 36th Sikhs, who distinguished himself during the siege of Chitral Fort, has decided to rejoin the British service, and has effected an exchange with Captain Boxer, Dorsetshire Regiment. The Staff Corps thus loses a young officer of great promise, for Major Harley got his brevet majority in 1898 after eight years' service, the D S O. having been awarded to him in 1895.

THE FAMINE.

DR. KLOPSCH'S DEPARTURE.

TO-DAY at noon Dr. Louis Klopsch will sail on s. s. Sobroan for America. He has been here exactly three weeks and has labored incessantly to acquaint himself with the conditions of the famine sufferers and their needs and to learn how the American people can most effectively be genuinely helpful to them. He is delighted with his hearty reception and the kind co-operation extended to him on every hand, and greatly regrets that he must leave for America, before he had an opportunity to become better acquainted with the land and its people.

Dr. Klopsch yesterday received a telegram from Simla in which his Excellency the Viceroy, on behalf of Lady Curzon and himself, expresses the hope that he has received every attention during his philanthropic mission, and that he had been duly assisted in the distribution of most welcome American charity. The message went on to say that his Excellency had just heard of Dr. Klopsch's impending departure, and that he had hoped to have an opportunity of hearing directly from him of the success of his labors.

Lord Northcote wired him: "I wish you a safe voyage and ask you again to accept for yourself and convey to your countrymen the grateful thanks of the Bombay Presidency."

THE CAUSES OF FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The question why this country is, of late, frequently overtaken by long and continuous famine has been under my anxious consideration for some time past, and the conclusion I have arrived at has been that the calamity is principally due to the alarming decrease in the fertility of the soil consequent upon the insufficient supply of water and manure for irrigational purposes, and I feel at liberty to say that the continuance of the present state of things will, in the long run, to use Mr. Eliot's words (Settlement Officer, N.-W.P.) "result in financial failure to the Government, in widespread distress and ruin to the people."

To prevent this danger there are, I think, two principal measures which Government, who have a direct and immediate interest in the improvement of the agriculture in the country, will do well to consider. These measures are:—(1) Organisation of a regular system of canals and other irrigation works and (2) increase in the manurial resources of the country.

As to the first measure, I observe form an old document now in my possession that the late Government always held out great encouragement to those who constructed large tanks, dug wells and made dams with the intention of converting dry-land into garden, both by lending money without interest and by charging the improved lands with dry-land assessment for a few years, with reference to the expenses incurred; and by giving at the end of the period, a small share equal to a third or fifth of the land so cultivated to the improver in perpetuity free of any assessment. The delapidated ruins of many substantially-constructed tanks, wells, and dams for diverting water into channels for irrigation, usually seen almost throughout the country, amply testify to the success of this system.

In his report to the Government of Bombay, dated the 22nd May, 1822, Mr. Chaplin, the then Commissioner in the Deccan, says:—"177th—Mr. Thakeray reports that it was usual under the late Government to give cowles (leases) from nine to twelve years to persons digging wells for converting zerayat (dry-land) into garden, and inferior advantages also to those who improved gardens by digging wells. He suggests that cowles on the following terms should be granted for digging wells, viz., that for wells the expense of which is from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250, the land watered by the well should be assessed only at the rate of dry-land for a period of six years. If the expense be from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350 the cowle to be extended to seven years, if from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 nine years, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 eleven years, if the expense be from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500 that one-fourth of the land under the well should be held in free Enam, and should the expense exceed Rs. 1,500 that one-third of the land should be granted free. As this arrangement seems well calculated to promote the digging of wells, an object of the utmost importance to the improvement of cultivation, and of the greatest use in diminishing in scarcity in times of drought when all the dry-land crop sometimes fail, I beg leave to recommend that it should be generally adopted."

Whether this recommendation was adopted by Government or not I have not been able to ascertain, but it is, in my opinion, worthy of consideration, whether it might not be advantageous to give a trial to this system so highly approved of by an officer of Mr. Chaplin's experience or to any other based upon the principle thereof.

Government have, no doubt, hitherto encouraged the digging of wells, &c., for irrigation by advancing money to the ryot under certain rules, and I am glad that they are ever willing to continue this help, but he does not avail himself of it as freely as he did in the times of the late Government since he feels (and I think very rightly), that he has no permanent security for borrowed capital and for the continuance to himself of the profits derived from his enterprize, as under the existing Survey Rules improvements made by the ryot are at the end of the thirty years' lease liable to be assessed according to the capabilities of the land thus improved. Under the late Government such was not the case. It never enhanced the rent on land once fixed on account of improvements made by the ryot, although extra cesses were sometimes levied to meet extraordinary State demands. This latter circumstance greatly induced the ryot on those days to undertake costly remunerative works—very often without any help from the State.

There are good many other reasons which make it impossible for the ryot in these days to construct irrigational works, but I do not think it advisable to enter upon them on this occassion as I am afraid of wasting your space. I leave this subject to Government for due consideration. As to the second measure it was usual with the late Government to let out kurans or grass-lands with the reservation of a very large portion as common for village cattle. The portion so reserved was never allowed to be broken up for cultivation except under special circumstances. Consequently there were then a greater number of cattle (a chief source of manure), in proportion to the cultivated area. Further, then being in those days no forest restrictions the cultivator was at liberty freely to use the leaves of all trees growing on his land for the purpose of manuring it. The vegetable manure thus obtained together with heaps of cattle dung rendered the manurial resources of the country richer than what they are now. But these resources are, I regret to say, steadily diminishing and the soil is bordering upon exhaustion. The following lines afford a striking proof of what I say:—"According to these tables (the Ayeen Akbari prepared in the reign of Akbar in the middle of the seventeenth century by order of his great minister, Todur Mull,) the average produce of rice in India amounted in the middle of the seventeenth century to 1,338 lbs. per acre, of wheat 1,155lbs., of cotton 67lbs. On reference to the statistics of the nineteenth century, and especially of this decade, we find the average yield of rice to be 800 to 900 lbs. per acre, of wheat 660lbs, of cotton (picked) 521lbs."—Schrottky on Agriculture, page 14, Introduction. Now the question which suggests itself for consideration is what remedial measures need be adopted to raise the soil to a fair state of fertility.

Complete restoration of the soil to the state of its original fertility, is, I am afraid, a matter almost altogether out of the question, unless some "undreamt of manurial resources be discovered," but it appears to me that a due consideration by Government of the following lines, will, I think, prevent matters going from bad to worse.

Unlike Japan, or perhaps any country in Europe India depends for its supply of manure almost entirely upon cattle. It is, therefore, needless to say that every possible means must be placed at the disposal of the Indian cultivator, which will enable him to maintain a fair stock of cattle. This can, in my opinion, be easily done by reserving large areas of land for grazing purposes. The waste lands which are now, I am told, let out by Government for cultivation might, with advantage, be utilized for this purpose. The lands thus set apart ought never to be allowed to be encroached upon except under pressing necessity. Besides this, the forest reserves ought to be made freely accessible to village cattle at all times of the year. The smallness of the grazing lands wherever they exist (and I may state here that in the whole of the Konkan no such provision is, I am told, made for village cattle), the rigidity of the existing forest rules and the enormous slaughter of cattle for the use of the European population in India have greatly diminished the number of cattle and hence the lamentable insufficiency of manure. In support of this assertion I can, it necessary, mention the names of several villages in this Presidency where scarcely four head of cattle can be found. I think such an evil which has already affected the productive power of the soil ought to be put an end to, if possible. Apologising for the length of this letter.—Yours, &c.,

A RETIRED CIVILIAN.

Malwan, May 30.

A CORRESPONDENT who appears to be in the way of early information on the subject sends a contemporary a facsimile sketch of the medal which is to be issued for the South African campaign. In shape it is a five-pointed star, of the samo size as Khedivial Star of 1881. In the centre is a miniature head of her Majesty the Queen in gold. Round this is a ring of bronze on which the legend "South Africa" appears in raised letters, while the rest of the star is of silver. The ribbon is to be of four colours, khaki in the centre, with a thin strip of white on each side, flanked by a margin of red on one border and blue on the other. Altogether the design strikes the eye as handsome and tasteful, and the medal will be the most expensive and ornate thing of its kind that the War Office has issued in modern times.

THE FAR EAST.

THE BOXERS, SERIOUS CONFLICT.

WORD was received here yesterday, says a Peking correspondent on May 9, of a serious fight between Boxers and Roman Catholic Christians 50 li south of Paotingfu, near a place called Chiangchiachuang. First Bishop Favier received a telegram, then the Tsungli Yamen a wire from the local officials, finally in the afternoon a letter, thanks to the railway postal service, from a Protestant missionary confirming the previous reports and adding more detail. It seems a mob of two thousand Boxers attacked a Roman Catholic village, and the villagers having anticipated the attack were well armed with firearms. After a battle from 8 a. m. till 3 p. m., during which the Boxers lost between sixty and seventy killed and many wounded, and the Catholics only one killed and six wounded, the Boxers retreated in dismay. The Catholics fought from the roofs of their houses and had abundance of ammunition, while the Boxers' weapons consisted principally of stones, clubs and knives. On representation of the case at the Tsungli Yamen prompt orders were issued and a regiment of cavalry sent at once by rail to the scene of disorder with instructions to the colonel in command to suppress the Boxers at once and let no further trouble arise.

BETTER NEWS FROM SHANTUNG.

From Shantung comes word that the province is quieting down and both missionaries and railroad builders are not being any further molested by the Boxers, though they are still seen drilling. From Tungchow, thirteen miles south of us, complaints have been forwarded to the American Legation of Boxer drillings and Boxer threats, but the Tsungli Yamen yesterday dispatched a company of cavalry there, and as the Taotai Shen Shih-ming is quite friendly towards foreigners, there is not likely to be any trouble there. Tsunhua in the east of this province, where the American Methodist Mission have a large compound, has also been provided with a cavalry company to forestall Boxer developments. At last the Boxer craze has reached Peking and a dozen or twenty boys and young men may be seen any afternoon under the walls of the Imperial Palace just opposite the Coal Hill practising the customary gymnastics.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN VIOLATED.

The "Times" of May 18 publishes a most important telegram, from its Peking correspondent, who says that two agreements were signed by representatives of Russia and Corea on March 30. By the first Corea grants to Russia a site for a coal depot and a naval hospital for the exclusive use of the Pacific Squadron at Masanpho Harbour, within three miles of the Masanpho foreign settlement, the details to be settled by a joint Russian and Corean commission. The second is a reciprocal agreement, Russia undertaking never to seek to rent or acquire any land on Koje-do Island, on the mainland opposite extending to the limits of Masanpho Harbour, or on any adjacent island, while Corea agrees not to alienate to any other Power any portion of land in the above' places.

The correspondent points out that Russia thus obtains an exclusive settlement for her naval needs, the finest harbour in Corea abreast of Japan, excludes Japan from acquiring similar advantages, and earmarks all the adjoining points of strategical value. M. Pavloff has informed the Corean Government that Masanpho will be the winter headquarters of the Russian fleet. His action, the correspondent adds, bears a close analogy to the Russian proceedings prior to the occupation of Port Arthur.

The harbour of Masanpho, which Russia, in defiance of an existing treaty with this country, has acquired from the Government of Corea, is one of the most important in the Far East. It is situated in the south-east corner of Corea, the entrance being five cables wide and perfectly free from danger. The country round is treeless, but covered with grass during the summer. The general depth of the harbour is seven fathoms and a mud bottom, an ideal anchorage, which is over the greater part of its area completely landlocked by the large Island of Koje. This island is 20 miles long 13 miles wide, and mountainous, the coasts being deeply indented, and the north-east coasts high and bold. The town of Masanpho contains about 500 houses, situated on a gentle slope four miles from the entrance of the harbour. The Governor of the district resides a few miles inland at a large town, Chhangwon. Masanpho has a sea wall and three piers that dry at low-water spring tides, and there is a boat camber.

Russia's latest acquisition, if she is permitted to retain it, will constitute a naval base of enormous strength and importance. Both entrances to the harbour can be easily protected, and the harbour is room enough to accommodate the whole of the Russian Squadron in the Far East. It is the nearest point on the mainland to Japan, at a distance, in fact, of only 120 miles.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—May 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major L S Newmarch, B
Lieut J C C Angelo, B
Mr B G Geidt, B Cov
Mr H F D Pennington, B Cov
Mr H E Holme, B Cov
Mr F S Hamilton, B Cov
Mr G E Jones, B
Mr R H Gunion, B
Mr R Martin, B
Mr E M Showers, B
Mr J W Moulton, B
Mr G Robertson, B
Mr A Leventhorpe, B
Mr G N Chakravarti, B
Mr R F G Godfrey-Faussett, B
Mr H S Olphert, B
Mr W Nicholson, B
Mr F Bennett, B
Mr W Ogden, B
Mr G W Swest, B
Mr G P De la Hey, B
Mr W J Shew, B
Mr A M Slight, M Cov
Capt F M Westropp, Bo
Major-Gen Sir M G Gerrard, KCSI, CB
Lieut-Col C R Phillipps
Lieut-Col A F Cadell
Lieut-Col A J P Nuthall
Lieut-Col C H Westmorland
Lieut-Col G S A Ranking, MD
Major A O Evans
Capt B Trydell
Capt R F R Formby

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major T R Mulroney, IMS, B, 5 mo MC
Mr L H Lovett-Thomas, B, 1 mo furl
Mr A Butterworth, M Cov, 5 mo extraordinary leave on MC
Mr F S Punnett, Bo, 4 mo MC
Col B L P Reilly, 4 mo
Lieut-Col W R L Anderson, 30 days
Lieut-Col C G Mansel, 3 days
Capt G H Boisragon, VC, to Nov 1, 1900
Lieut I M Little, 6 mo
Lieut A M Hennell, 6 mo
Lieut G E J Perry, 4 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A W Lonsdale, B
Mr S W Owen, B
Capt G W C Knatchbull
Lieut H G F Sargent
Lieut C V Keyes
Lieut M H Anderson
Lieut G G M Wheeler
Lieut C Prissick

THE INDIANS IN NATAL

A LETTER which Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., has received from Durban describes the attitude during the war of the Indians in Natal. When the war broke out, the Indian community at once offered their services, and an Indian Ambulance Corps was formed which did excellent service. "About 1,000 Indian bearers and 30 leaders carried the wounded after the fateful battle of Colenso, and by their arduous work commanded the admiration of all concerned, and more than satisfied the patients themselves." At Spion Kop their work was "if possible more exacting, and undoubtedly more risky. The Indians, contrary to the announcement that they were to work without the range of fire, had to fetch the wounded from within the range. The bearers and the leaders had to march with their charge a distance of 25 miles from Spearman's Camp to Frere, over the Natal roads, which, as you are aware, are very rough and hilly, at one time doing a distance of over 125 miles in a week. Many Europeans who ought to know have told me that no European ambulance corps could cover the distance of 25 miles, carrying the wounded under such difficult circumstances, in a single day, which our Indian bearers and their leaders did in the face of serious difficulties about food and shelter." The Durban Indian merchants also collected a handsome sum for one of the Patriotic Funds, and Indian ladies did much work for the wounded, while thousands of Indian refugees from the Transvaal were entirely supported by the Indian community.

SLAVE-TRADING IN ZANZIBAR.

THE absence of a British man-o'-war from these waters at the present time when the South-west monsoon has set in, says the Zanzibar Gazette of May 2, has resulted in what most have foreseen, a resumption of slave running by dhows leaving Zanzibar for the north. Though the monsoon is not yet many days old three cases of shipment or attempted shipment have been frustrated by the vigilance of the shore police. The principal of these was a find of three small children on board a French dhow. The dhow was at once seized by the French Consul who ordered the shippers of goods to remove their shipments from on board. The Captain of the dhow unfortunately has up to now eluded capture, but one man concerned in the kidnapping was caught. The credit of this whole capture is due to Captain Agnew's water police. Another case was that of two men who were caught shipping two boys in a canoe near Malindi. The third case is of particular interest in that the little boy seized was the property of Hamis Cheriko our local contractor, and the boy who was sleeping outside the house on a *baraza* was caught up and carried away to the beach at five o'clock in the morning. It is to be hoped these sharks will be able to be given the fullest punishment these offences against humanity deserve.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	6	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	14	5	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	5	1	34
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	19
Total	32	26	156
Total plague deaths to date	75,010	63,931	

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	1
Deaths	2

CHOLERA.

Attacks	8
Deaths	6

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 18.

THE QUEEN AT NETLEY.

THE Queen who returned from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle last Saturday, travelled to Netley on Wednesday, to pay another visit to the wounded in the Royal Victoria Hospital. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Battenberg, and Prince Leopold of Battenberg. In a van of the special train by which she travelled were two large oblong wicker baskets, each containing fifty beautiful little nosegays made of lilies of the valley, carnations, spireas, roses, and other flowers, intended as gifts for the patients whom her Majesty was to see. At Netley station, which was brightly decorated, a guard-of-honour of the 4th Oxford Light Infantry was drawn up, and her Majesty was received by Lieutenant-General Sir Baker Russell and other members of the general staff, Colonel Charlton, principal medical officer at Netley, Colonel Creagh, A.A.G., and Miss Norman, the lady-superintendent. The Queen was enthusiastically received by the large crowd which had assembled in the hospital grounds. Over the entrance to the building was the motto, "A Hearty Welcome," and the Royal Standard was hoisted. The Queen was wheeled in her chair up a covered way to the main corridor, which was profusely decorated with bunting, flowering shrubs, and a large number of palms. Her Majesty received from Mrs. Charlton a magnificent bouquet of red and white roses, and was conveyed to the first-floor corridor, where the convalescent wounded were drawn up. She spoke to several of the men, inquiring as to their wounds, and expressing the hope that they would soon recover.

Her Majesty was escorted over the hospital by Colonel Charlton and Miss Norman, and visited the bedsides of 223 wounded and 380 sick men, all of whom had taken part in the South African campaign. To each soldier she spoke words of sympathy and handed a flower. Her Majesty also distributed a quantity of wool to the patients to enable them to find useful recreation during their convalescence. Among the invalid officers presented to her Majesty were Major Hartley, Yorkshire Light Infantry, and Major Onslow and Lieutenant Gill, of the Royal Field Artillery, and Sergeant Bosley, who lost his left arm and leg during the siege of Ladysmith. Her Majesty asked Colonel Charlton to furnish her with the number of men who had had the misfortune to lose their limbs. There were thirteen colonial troopers in hospital, and the Queen complimented them on the bravery they had displayed. Her Majesty visited fourteen wards before returning to Windsor at half-past five o'clock. In connection with her Majesty's visit, the "Daily News" correspondent has the following paragraph: "A legless warrior, lying in his cot at Netley Hospital, looked up with confidence into the face of the Queen of England, and said: 'Your Majesty, I have not yet had my chocolate,' and the Sovereign immediately replied: 'I will see that you do have it, my man.' This was one of many little incidents that happened yesterday during her Majesty's visit to the wounded at Netley Hospital. The Queen's gracious manner wins upon the men. She inquired in sympathetic tones, after their welfare, and the Queen and Empress at the bed-side of the wounded is sunk in the sorrowing and kindly lady."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND FRATERNISE IN LONDON.

The Hotel Cecil was the scene of the second annual dinner, at which M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, presided, in aid of the funds of the French Hospital and Dispensary. His Excellency was supported on the right by the Lord Mayor, and among the other distinguished guests were M. Geoffray (the French Minister), M. Bourcart (the Swiss Minister), the Bolivian and Servian Ministers, the Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay, the Naval and Military Attachés of the French Embassy, Sir William MacCormac, and Alderman Sir W. Treloar. Behind the chair the Union Jack and the tricolour were displayed. The speeches, with the exception of those of the Lord Mayor and Sir William MacCormac, were delivered in French. M. Cambon, in proposing "The Queen and the Royal Family," said her Majesty joined to her other virtues, as a woman, a Queen, and a mother, that of charity. The whole civilised world rejoiced at the escape of the Prince of Wales from the abominable attempt made upon his life, which had roused the indignation of every honest man in Europe. (Cheers.) The reception which his Royal Highness obtained on his return to England was an evidence of his popularity with all classes in this country—a popularity which was equally great in France and in all parts of Europe. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. In submitting the toast of the "President of the French Republic," the chairman said a few days ago M. Loubet inaugurated the great Exhibition of 1900. He (M. Cambon) was present at the ceremony, and he was able to note the evidences of sympathy and respect evinced in regard to the President. M. Loubet enjoyed the esteem of the French people, who had entrusted him with his high office, and he also possessed the sympathy of all the peoples who had taken part in the great international function in Paris. Long might M. Loubet continue to fulfil, with dignity and amid peaceful surroundings, the duties of his high office. The toast was warmly received, and the company sang the "Marseillaise." The chairman then proposed the toast of "The Founders, Benefactors, and Staff of the Hospital, the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs and Corporation of the City of London." M. Cambon thanked the Lord Mayor, not only in the name of the hospital, but in the name of all Frenchmen, for the good work the City had done for the hospital. He also thanked Sir William MacCormac (the consulting physician), whom he welcomed back from the war, and congratulated him on his services. There were questions, he said, upon which the human race was always at variance—religion, politics, and even lately the calendar. In the presence of so many causes of dispute they should not let escape any chance of joining their strength in the performance of the one act common to them all—that of charity. At the Paris Exhibition they had a huge palace, called the "Palais des Congres." No fewer than 2.0 congress meetings had already been arranged, but those which seemed to be most in favour were devoted to social questions of assistance of the poor. By means of these congresses they would learn what progress had been made the world over in the work of charitable organizations. Whatever success a century might have in industry, commerce, finance, and art, if they made no progress along the road of humanity it would be but a retrograde century. In conclusion, he drank to the progress of the sentiments of humanity, of brotherhood and charity among all men. The Lord Mayor, in responding, said that in the City of London they were brought into frequent and personal contact with representatives of the French nation. They knew perfectly well that the so-called strained relations between the two countries were mainly the product of what he might call the Reptile Press. This country regarded with the greatest admiration the Exhibition now being conducted in Paris, and many intended to see for themselves the progress the French nation had made. They were liberal-minded enough, and he hoped large-hearted enough, to wish the exhibition every possible success, and the Corporation would be proud to assist in every possible way. Sir W. MacCormac, who was received with the greatest enthusiasm, said he would be failing in gratitude if he did not acknowledge their kindness. He had been associated now for many years, through the medium of very dear friends, with France. He was a student in the college, now partially demolished, in the Rue de Medicine, and he had never since lost sympathy with their great nation. As, perhaps, they knew, he served in the French Army in 1870, and it was partly because of that, and partly because of the position he now happened to occupy in London, that it came to pass that he went to the seat of war now being waged in South Africa. His Excellency's words as to humanity and beneficence were illustrated to the full by what was passing amidst their medical brethren who were serving in that war. Without distinction as to this side or that side, they were serving their fellow-men. They were doing their best for them, and, fortunately, that best was extremely good. He was quite sure—and he spoke with some authority— that never before were the sick and wounded in time of war better or more effectually attended than during this present campaign. (Cheers.) It redounded enormously to the credit of the medical service of our Army, and he only regretted one thing—he hoped in all future wars the deficiency would be removed and that in campaigns they would have present to see what went on representatives of the medical services of other countries. They could not but profit by seeing what their medical brethren were doing for the sick and wounded. (Cheers.) At the conclusion of the speech the company sang "For he's a jolly good fellow." The "Daily Chronicle," in a leading article, says: "As the Lord Mayor very justly said, when responding to the toast which included the Corporation of London amongst the benefactors of the Hospital, Englishmen are well aware that the talk of strained relations between England and France is very largely confined to the reptile Press. So far as two Governments are concerned, there are questions still pending between them which are the subject of diplomatic negotiation from time to time, and which may involve a possibility of more or less acute divergence of opinion, but of which it would be ludicrous at the present moment to say that they strained our relations with our neighbours. On the other hand, there are doubtless a few responsible writers on both sides of the Channel, who have allowed themselves to talk with exaggerated emphasis about the questions and opinions which bring the two nations most closely to the verge of controversy. But even controversy can be conducted without the straining of good relations. As for the offensive language in which certain journalists of the poorer sort have indulged, Englishmen and Frenchmen are too sensible, and they have too much in common, to treat that as a cause of international hostility. In any case, such co-operation in humane and charitable works as that which was attested by the meeting on Saturday, and by the speech and reception of Sir William MacCormac is an excellent antidote against the poison of malicious tongues."

KING OSCAR IN ENGLAND.

On Sunday the King of Norway and Sweden drove over from Rochampton to attend the morning service at the Norwegian Church, Rotherhithe, the foundation-stone of which he laid twenty-nine years ago. The gallery at the back of the church had been adorned by the blending of the Scandinavian colours and the Union Jack. The simple yet impressive Lutheran service was conducted wholly in Norwegian by the pastor (Rev. Gustav Barman), who was assisted by the missioner (Mr. P. Jacobson). King Oscar and his suite occupied seats in the chancel, his Majesty heartily joining in the responses and hymns. At the close of the service, the "Kongesangen," the National Anthem, was sung by the congregation, largely composed of Scandinavian sailors. Immediately the strains ceased the pastor, standing amidst the congregation, thanked the King for his kind visit, and assured his Majesty of the loyalty of those who gathered at the church, so far from their native land. Speaking in Norwegian, King Oscar briefly acknowledged the welcome he had received, recalling the fact that when he laid the foundation-stone of the church he said he hoped that the Divine blessing would rest on the work of the church, and he was now glad to see that it had met with great success. He trusted that the past was the promise of a still more successful future, and that the Norwegian sailors coming to the docks of London would continue to derive real benefit from the church. Their welcome that morning had gone direct to his heart, and he should never forget the honour they had paid him. On the following day his Majesty proceeded to Cambridge to receive the honorary degree of L L D. from the University. The Chancellor of the University (the Duke of Devonshire) presided over the Senate House proceedings. In presenting the King for the degree of LL. D., honoris causa, the Public Orator, Dr. Sandys, referred to the King's descent from one (Bernadotte) who was distinguished among the marshals of Napoleon for his exceptional clemency and generosity. The King was himself the author of a poetical rendering of Goethe's "Faust" in Swedish verse, of a Memoir of Charles XII, which had been translated into English, and of "Poems and Leaflets" from his journal, which he had allowed to appear regio sine nomine. In allusion mainly to the musical and artistic accomplishments of the Royal Family, the Orator congratulated the people of Norway and Sweden on the fact that in their Royal House, in the persons of their King and of his father and brother, as well as among his sons, they could count so many patrons and cultivators of the arts and sciences. "One might almost fancy," he continued, "that, somewhere in the secret depths of Scandinavia, there was hidden from view that happy region beyond the blasts of Boreas, that haunt of the Hyperboreans which, as ancient poets tell, was yearly visited by Apollo, the leader of the Muses, and by one at least of the Muses themselves." During the last few years two of the King's subjects, both of them natives of Norway, the eminent musician Grieg, Apollinis minister Borealis, and Nansen, the intrepid explorer of the Polar sea, had received honorary degrees at Cambridge. That University now offered her honorary degree to the distinguished King of those distinguished subjects, to the musician, poet, orator, historian, and writer on military and naval affairs, and to the King who had recently made a public avowal of his conviction of the justice of Great Britain's cause in South Africa, and of his admiration for the loyalty and courage of her Colonies. Their grateful thanks were therefore due to one who had once more proved himself a true friend to the Royal House of England, and to Great Britain herself, and to the British Empire throughout the world. After these proceedings the King and a distinguished company were entertained at luncheon at Trinity Lodge. In connection with King Oscar's recent declaration that he sided with Britain in the South African War, it may be of interest to note that a London Sunday newspaper, which preaches social democracy and is strenuously pro-Boer, came out last Sunday with a violent attack on his Majesty, under the heading "Royal Impertinence." In the course of his article, the writer said: "We thought that the Sultan of Turkey, organizer of the Armenian massacres, was the only friend in Europe whom the British Government could claim as being in hearty sympathy with their procedure in South Africa. It seems, however, that King Oscar, whom the people of Sweden and Norway for their sins, still have to tolerate, is in agreement with Abdul the Damned in this matter. Oscar would be a despot if he dared. But the Swedes and Norwegians, especially the Norwegians, have hedged about his authority with constitutional restraints which make it needful for him to curb his autocratic ambition. . . . What would have been said of Queen Victoria, if, during her recent visit to France she had allowed herself to be nobbled by catch-penny French journalists and given them the tip as to which side she was on during the Dreyfus agitation? What right, moreover, has Oscar to say, "I shall give no help or countenance whatever to the Boers in their efforts to obtain sympathy or assistance from Europe?" Oscar could neither give nor refuse help to the Boers without the consent of his Swedish and Norwegian Ministers. We wonder what his own subjects will think of his autocratic pronouncement. In following the example of the Sultan in expressing his sympathies with the British Jingoes King Oscar was certainly not speaking in the name of the people either of Sweden or Norway, for it is well-known that the vast majority of them have joined in the almost universal condemnation which the war has provoked throughout the civilized world beyond the confines of the British Empire. King Oscar's own Prime Minister in the late Conservative Norwegian Government has only recently published some articles in a Conservative paper, which clearly show that he does not share his King's views on the war, and a whole contingent of his Majesty's subjects have been fighting on the side of the Boers."

SIR GEORGE WHITE AND ARMY TEMPERANCE.

In getting the hero of Ladysmith, Sir George White, to preside at their annual meeting, held in the theatre of the Royal United Service Institution, the Army Temperance Association secured an unusual attraction. As a result, there was a crowded and enthusiastic meeting. The Rev. J. C. Edghill, Chaplain-General, remarked that the recent garrison of Ladysmith had perforce been temperance men, and he should be surprised to learn that that circumstance detracted from their dash and gallantry. The Hon. Secretary, the Hon. Conrad Dillon, read the following letter from Lord Roberts, which was received with loud applause:—"Bloemfontein, April 19, 1900.—Dear Dillon,—Many thanks for your letter of March 10, and for the hearty greeting you sent from the council of the A.T.A. in England. I suppose there never was a more 'temperate' Army than that which marched under my command from the Modder River to Bloemfontein. I earnestly hope that the Association may continue to flourish, and I believe that nothing but good can result from so many soldiers from all parts of the Empire being brought together in an arduous campaign, when they see how splendidly our temperance men have borne up against the many difficulties and dangers which they have had to face.—Believe me, yours very truly, (signed) Roberts." Sir George White, said the reports and speeches they had heard established beyond all manner of doubt the excellent work the Association was carrying on. He had been specially struck by what had been said by Major Fredericks. There could be no doubt that the soldier in the early years of his service was the most plastic material upon which an association of that sort could work. The young soldier might in that sense be considered the father of the old soldier. It used to be said—"Old soldier, old blackguard." He was an old soldier himself, having been a redcoat for fifty years. He thought that if young soldiers were trained up in the way just described the accusation against the old soldier would no longer obtain. All the officials of that Association had shown the greatest tact in the way they had promoted their cause so far, carrying with them not only general officers, but almost all commanding officers. It was not always so. When the Association was started he remembered that he often had to overcome very great opposition from commanding officers—men—he thought he might say, not of the very widest mental range. An allusion had been made to the necessity for Government to provide temperance rooms in barracks. He himself was thoroughly in accord with that idea. They had then throughout the length and breadth of India, and he knew from a very long personal experience in that country the immense benefit they had been to the soldiers. But there were men in the Army who had greater experience than he had, and whose opinion ought to be taken before his, who had raised a certain objection to the isolation of the temperance men, as not calculated to spread the good among the larger body of men in barracks. He thought that, perhaps, a closer association with the society in barracks would remove that impression. "Treating" might almost be described as the pressure put by comrades upon members of the Association, and all who had lived in barracks knew what that pressure was. The Army temperance room enabled a man to get away from that sort of thing—in fact, it was a sort of harbour of refuge from what was sometimes very rough weather outside. There had also been reference to the war in South Africa. He knew from experience not of that war only, but of many others, that the tendency of such a campaign was to deplete an association of that sort. One speaker had referred to thirsty men covered with dust who naturally wanted a stimulant, and on such occasions some members of the Association invariably fell, and small blame to them. Reference had also been made to the enforced system of temperance conducted at a place called Ladysmith. There was an enforced system of temperence of another sort, too, namely, regarding the food-supply. He thought that garrison might be congratulated on its observance of temperance. He might mention from personal experience that the crime he had to deal with most frequently was that known as sleeping on sentry. Everyone present would understand the danger of sleeping on sentry when there were a lot of Boers about. It was a very uncautious proceeding, even in the interests of the sentry himself. But the conditions of service in Ladysmith were very conducive to such slumber. They did not like standing up—it was much more pleasant to lie down. After a day spent, with perhaps, only a black tarpaulin as shelter from a very hot sun, men naturally felt a little sleepy and heavy, particularly when they had been working hard on very small rations. Knowing that the sleep arose from physical exhaustion, more than any indulgence in drink, he took upon himself very often—almost always, in fact—to remit a very large portion of the punishment, which younger and less experienced officers were inclined to give for what undoubtedly was a very grave breach of discipline. The Association had done marvellous good in India, where the conditions of service enabled its action to have a greater effect than was possible in this country. In India there were not the temptations to absence without leave and kindred offences that were known here. When he was in command in India he caused returns to be sent in of all the crimes committed in British regiments, and it was marvellous to see the greater percentage of crime in the men who took liquor. He was happy to say that about one-third of the soldiers in India were total abstainers. Something had been said of the fear in which soldiers were sometimes held; but on the other hand, he could give many instances in which people had asked for the protection of soldiers in their houses. The amount of money subscribed to that Association was extraordinarily small. Great sums had been collected for the widow and orphans of soldiers killed in the war. But there were also widows and orphans made by intemperance, as well as many women and children kept very unhappy from the same cause; and, without wishing to see a farthing turned aside from the other channels, he confessed that he would like to see more liberality shown towards the cause they had assembled to advocate. If that cause were pushed forward in the Army he thought they would not find one mother in England hanging her head in shame, and looking upon the boy as lost who had gone to be a soldier. The presentation of certificates of merit was then made. The Challenge Plate, given by Mr. Conrad Dillon for the best branch for the year in an infantry battalion, was also handed over to Lieutenant O'Shea on behalf of the 4th Battalion King's Royal Rifles. Commenting upon the meeting the "Daily News" says:—"The cause of Army Temperance attracted a large gathering yesterday at the Royal United Service Institution. It is a pity Lord Salisbury was not present. Sir George White presided, and an interesting letter on the subject from Lord Roberts was read. I suppose, wrote Lord Roberts, there never was a more temperate army than that which marched under my command from the Modder River to Bloemfontein. It appears that the soldiers found time at Bloemfontein to hold a temperance meeting, and, as Lord Roberts said the example and precept of the members of the Association never had a wider scope of influence than under present conditions in South Africa, where the forces of the Empire are concentrated. The work of the Army Temperance Association must appeal to the sympathy of everyone interested in the well-being and efficiency of the Army. Sergeant-Major Pincombe declared yesterday that nearly all the crime in the Army was due to intemperance, and Sir George White, who, when in command in India, collected criminal statistics from all the British regiments, said it was marvellous to see the greater percentage of crime in the men who took liquor. Sir George gave his hearty support to the proposal to provide temperance rooms in barracks. Members of the Temperance Association are, at all times, liable to be seduced by the process of treating, and it is only fair they should have a resort where they could be free from such influence."

SIR EDWARD GREY IN CORNWALL.

Sir Edward Grey, the most promising statesman, in foreign policy at least, of Lord Rosebery's personal followers, has just delivered in Cornwall a speech dealing largely with the one great question which, in the minds of politicians, divides attention with the war. For, it is a fact that popular interests is at present so absorbed in the war that the public are not greatly attracted by the Australian question. Sir Edward said many painful memories would always be associated with the present year, but one thing that would be remembered with pleasure was the Federation of Australia, which was an epoch in the history of Australia itself and of the Empire. There was a great future before Australia, and that greatness would be accomplished by the union that the Colonies had now achieved. Their increased greatness and strength brought added strength to the Empire. For the first time in the history of the world the British Empire had demonstrated that Empire and freedom could go hand in hand together. It demonstrated the growth of the Imperial idea. With reference to Clause 74, he recognised that there could be no difference of opinion as to the tone and temper of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, but he questioned the wisdom of interfering at the last moment with a Constitution arrived at by the Australian Colonies after so much searching of heart and balancing of opinion. The Government were greatly exaggerating the point as to the right of appeal. The right of legislation, which was the important thing, was conceded, and it was a pity that so much was being made of the question as to the interpretation of the laws when made. Two courses were open to the Government. They might have amended the Clause dealing with the right of appeal, but at the same time have recognised the right of the Federal Parliament to limit the right of appeal; or they might have passed the Constitution as it was, but afterwards, and as soon as possible, have established at home a supreme Imperial Court, and trusted to the people of Australia to avail themselves of it. The proposed amendment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was not the same thing as the establishment of an Imperial Court. The Government were taking a grave responsibility, and running a risk of having their action misconstrued in Australia. The difficulty could have been avoided, for they knew three years ago that it was coming. The Government now said they had long desired to establish a supreme Imperial Court, but the pity was that it had not been done before the Australian constitution was decided. The Under ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had also a word to say regarding the settlement in South Africa. With regard to the settlement in the two Republics, he said, he regretted that Lord Salisbury should quite recently have made a most unfortunate reference to Majuba. It was inevitable that the soldiers in the field when they won a victory should feel that they were doing something to wipe out Majuba, but revenge for Majuba was not part of the policy that led to this war. His own feeling about the settlement of Majuba was that he would have supported the Government of the day in a measure which seemed right at the time, and was not based on the mean motives attributed to it by its critics. Further, it succeeded in promoting peace and good-will in the Free State and the Cape. It did not produce contentment in the Transvaal and the lesson of Majuba was that if you were going to do something magnanimous you should see that your motives were thoroughly understood by the people you were dealing with. They were not understood in the Transvaal, and that was the reason why the policy could not be repeated. When the British Flag flew at Pretoria it would not be to avenge Majuba, but because what had happened since had shown that Traansvaal independence was incompatible with Imperial supremacy in South Africa. We could not have an arsenal of great military power in South Africa in any other than Imperial hands. Our position there was not safe if we ever had again a great independent military power such as the Transvaal had become. We also had to secure that never again should there be that intolerable inequality between white races in South Africa. After the war there would be a period of either military administration or Crown Colony Government. He preferred the former, because he did not want the interval to be too long. Many of the reverses in Natal were due to the insuperable difficulties caused by the entanglement of Ladysmith. The question for an answer to which he looked was who was responsible for that entanglement. If, General Buller was "responsible for the choice of Ladysmith as the place of concentration, if he was consulted as to its occupation, then of course, he must share the responsibility but if he was not consulted, then General Buller deserved our sympathy—(loud cheers)—and our admiration."

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AT BRISTOL.

The Chanceller of the Exchequer devoted a large part of a vigorous speech, delivered at a dinner of the Bristol Conservative Working Men's Association, to a personal defence, denouncing as "absolute lies" some of the press attacks—emanating, it may be said, mainly from the organs of his own party—made against him in the earlier stages of the war. Much that went wrong in the military way was laid to the blame of the parsimony of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This he has now repudiated in the strongest terms. Alluding to the national expenditure and the war Sir Michael said:—"In levying taxes, he had always endeavoured to observe the scriptural precept of exacting no more than was required. (Laughter.) He could not do otherwise, because the requirements were so large. (Laughter.) But although he knew very well that as the author of a shilling income tax, and as the maintainer of heavy death duties, he was an object of detestation to many worthy people, whose good opinions he should value, yet he was consoled by the reflection that the nation, as a whole, was singularly patient of taxation, when it was satisfied that the taxation was really necessary. It was with some little trepidation that he proposed the Budget of the present year, but he did not suppose that any Budget was ever passed with less opposition, either in Parliament or in the country. He hoped most people felt he had endeavoured to distribute the burden with equality and justice. It was the constant duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to endeavour to check the expenditure of the country. In that work he had very few friends and a great many enemies. The expenditure of this country, and the desire of the people at large for expenditure, was growing at an enormous and dangerous rate. In the year 1895-96 the Navy Estimates were eighteen and a-half millions. This year they were twenty-seven and a-half millions, an increase of fifty per cent. He did not grudge that expenditure. It might be, as time went on, in view of the increasing navies of other countries, and in view of the hostile feeling towards us, which unfortunately existed in some European nations, that we might have to assent to a still further increase of our expenditure on our navy. (Hear, hear.) He hoped in the race of ship-building, which was an expensive race, we should follow rather than lead, because although we occasionally could not work up to our estimates of construction within the year yet we worked much more nearly to those estimates than any other country could do, and we could build ships much quicker than they. As Chanceller of the Exchequer, he had, and always would, put as a primary necessity of this country a strong navy. (Applause.) Turning to the Army Estimates, they had increased; his figures were, quite irrespective of the cost of the war, from eighteen millions in 1895-6 to twenty-three and a-half millions this year. There had been for some time past a singular and deep-rooted tradition on the military side of the War Office that in estimating the military strength of this country they should not think much of the Militia, and that they should think nothing at all of the Yeomanry or Volunteers. There was no proposition which the experience of the war had shown to be more false. (Applause.) He daresay when the war was over that they would have a demand for a great increase in our regular Army. He disbelieved in the necessity of any such increase. The main duty of our regular army was to defend India, and to act as the police of the Empire at large. If we wanted to deal with a greater emergency we ought to look to our Militia and our Volunteers. (Applause.) If the mistaken tradition to which he had referred was dying out, if not dead, at the War Office, and if, as he knew, Lord Lansdowne had taken upon himself the task of improving the conditions of service in the Militia, and of making more efficient the great Volunteer force, that was the way in which the military strength of the country could best be utilised.

SEQUEL TO THE PERSIAN CARPET STORY: AN INTERESTING CITY FEAST.

The luncheon given by the Worshipful Company of Girdlers on Wednesday to the Secretary of State for India and the members of his Council in vindication of the memory of Robert Bell their master in 1634 and of the famous Persian carpet presented by him to this ancient guild from the attack made on both by Sir George Birdwood in his recent letter to the "Times" was a brilliant affair. The tables were laid out with such lavish bounty and splendour of plate that the repast rivalled a Lord Mayor's banquet in its magnificent appearance while owing to the comparatively small number of the guests it was far more enjoyable than the crowded feasts at the Guildhall, everyone having ample room and the service being perfect. Altogether seventy persons sat down to the Greek *pi*-shaped table, the cross—or "high" table—at the top being occupied by the Lord Mayor, who is at present Master of the Company, with Lord George Hamilton, Sir Alfred Lyall, General Sir John Gordon and Sir James Peile on his right, and the Earl of Verulam (one of the three peers holding a title in each of the three Kingdoms), Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., M. P., Sir Steuart Bayley, and Sir Charles Crosthwaite on his left. At the right hand long table were among others Sir George Birdwood, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., and Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., and at the left Sir Seymour King, M.P., Sir William LeeWarner, and General Sir Stanley Edwardes, formerly Commanding the Bombay District. The city notabilities were numerously represented and there was an unusual attendance of the livery of the company. The Lord Mayor and all the officers of the Guild were in State uniforms and arrived at the hall in their gorgeous carriages. The company assembled at half-past one o'clock and did not break up until half-past four. Nobody present will ever forget the day for the quaintness of the occasion, its hearty good cheer, and stately amenity. But by universal consent what gave the highest significance to the festivity was Sir George Birdwood's admirable speech. He was in a very difficult position and his friends knowing his repugnance to speaking in public and to the antiquarian character of the addresses he is accustomed to deliver at the Society of Arts were rather nervous about him; but from his first sentence he struck the true note and kept it to the end, his complete success being marked by the frankly appreciative way in which his speech was received and the words of hearty applause which followed its conclusion. I am sending you a verbatim report of what he said and need not therefore enter into any details on it here. I will only say that he at once "faced the music," and put every one at his ease. He then went into a very interesting disquisition on "All Souls Feasts" and just as that was beginning to sound a little like a sermon he branched off into the origin of Crafts' Guilds Feasts. Then he enlarged upon Robert Bell's still unpaid bill to the India Office, as successors of the East India Company totalling the "desperate debt" up to £156,262,000 with such emphasis that certain of the worthy liverymen were, I verily believe, beginning to get alarmed for themselves when he suddenly turned round and said that the Secretary of State for India in Council was willing to accept the luncheon in full acquittance for the amount! Then there was a second short dissertation on the vicissitudes of art in Europe which were connected with the history of guilds in relation to the rise of Christianity and again to the Reformation. This was succeeded by a warm tribute to the Lord Mayor and an amusing reference to the embarrassment that might befall his Lordship as Master Girdler during the approaching visit of the Shah to London. The toast was given in quite a novel formula—novel that is to say as regards modern times but in reality very ancient. Sir George calling upon the now thoroughly sympathetic assembly to drink each according to his capacity "in three draughts or thrice three draughts" in conformity with the mystic ritual of the Romans. My readers will be familiar with the ritual in Horace but Sir George gave it from some Christian author Ausonius, I think of the fifth century A. D. "Terbibe, veltotiens ternos, sic mystica len est, vel tria potanti, vel ter tria multiplicanti." The Lord Mayor in replying to the toast of "The Worshipful Company of Girdlers, Root and Branch, and may it flourish for ever," proposed in exceedingly happy terms by Lord George Hamilton, alluded to the acquittance given by Sir George Birdwood, observing that those present might congratulate themselves on having paraken of a luncheon that had cost two million pounds sterling per head!

OLLA PODRIDA.

I have no space in which to refer in detail, as I should like to have done, to the very successful meeting held at the Imperial Institute yesterday by the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. Mr. J. A. Baines's paper on "The Industrial Development of India" formed an admirable and lucid introduction to what should prove a stimulating discussion. The speech of the chairman Lord George Hamilton in summing up was excellent and cannot fail to encourage his Excellency the Viceroy in his efforts to bring about a new era of industrial progress. This is the third time since he has filled the office of Secretary of State for India that Lord George Hamilton has presided over meetings of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, surely a compliment to the Society and an example to those who may succeed him in his present Ministerial post.

The graceful and sympathetic reference to the late Mr. T. B. Kirkham, made by one of the speakers at the Society of Arts meeting, is shared by all who had the pleasure of enjoying the friendship of that distinguished public servant. Many persons in the Western Presidency will also learn with regret of the death of another retired Bombay official, William Frederick Sinclair, late Collector of Thana.

I happened to be in the House of Lords on Monday when Lord Sandhurst delivered his first speech in that assembly since his return. It was an excellent speech and it is to be regretted that there were not more peers present to listen to it. Including Lord Sandhurst himself there were exactly twelve noble lords in the gilded chamber. Lord Sandhurst's remarks have been very inadequately reported and omit the praise he bestowed upon all who assisted him during his troublous regime.

LORD ROBERTS ON TEMPERANCE.

Lord Roberts wrote an important letter from Bloemfontein to the Army Temperance Association, the annual meeting of which was held at the Royal United Service Institution on May 15:—

"I suppose there never was a more temperate army than that which marched under my command from the Modder River to Bloemfontein. I believe that nothing but good can result from so many soldiers from all parts of the empire being brought together in an arduous campaign, when they see how splendidly our temperance men have borne up against the many difficulties and dangers which they have had to face."

Sir George White, who presided at the meeting, spoke of the enforced temperance of the besieged at Ladysmith, and said the Government should provide a temperance room in every barracks, as had been done in India. He believed one-third of the 70,000 men in India were abstainers.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 31st May, 1900.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches	29·822
Temperature of the Air .... degrees	86·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·8
Dew Point	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·698
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees	90·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	81·4
General Directions of wind*	NW, WNW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles	159

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—May 31.

10 p.m.	83·8
FRIDAY.—June 1.	
6 a.m.	82·5
10 a.m.	87·3
2 p.m.	89·4
4 p.m.	88·1

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THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

At a meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, held yesterday afternoon at the Imperial Institute South Kensington, a paper on "The Industrial Development of India' was read by Mr. Jersoise Athelvtane Baines, C. S. I. Lord George Hamiltan. M. P. presided.

Mr. Baines. indicated the main features of the industrial editions which prevail more or less genarrily throughout India in the present day, dealing especially with the village community, its resources, needs aspirations, and capabilities. He pointed out that from the earliest times the attention of the people of India had been concentrated upon its agricultural resources. which, in the present day, were almost unparalleled in their extent and variety. Nearly three-fourths of the population were closely connected with the soil. The question was, how to divert the labouring masses and lower artihans from dependence upon agriculture alone, and to this the main obstacles were the traditional liking of the country, the paucity of mineral resources, and the cheapness of the Western manufactures. While no step should be omitted towards the impovement of agriculture and the amenoration of the conditons of the so-called famine zones of the country, every possible inducement should be put forward to encourage the masses to devote themselves to non agricultural means of livelihood. It had been recognised by experts that the changes required were in the system rather than in the details of cultivation. The utilisation of the long-standing village industries, by their diversion into modern channels, substituting local for foreign products seemed to be one of the object most worthy of attention, and, next to this, the wider use of Indian capital. The impulse to industrial development of any sort in a country of ancienttand highly organised society like that of India could no be imparted from without, but must arise within the community itself, and there were signs of this awakening among the masses.

A discussion followed, and general approval was expressed with the views advanced by Mr. Baines.

Lord G. Hamilton, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Baines, said that those who took an interest in India could not find any subject more worthy of their attention than how best to develop the indsutrial systems which prevail in that country. They all deplore the terrible famine which existed in Western India, and the privations to which agriculturists and other classes were the esubject. But they must never forget that this terrible disaster was not merely a food famine; it was also a wage famine. When between 80 and 90 por cent. of the population were dependent for their means of subsistence upon one industry there must of necessity be terrible distress when that one industry failed. Of late years the Indian Government had wherever possible, placed contracts in India, not with, brokers, but with those who could produce the articles required. He referred in particular to the saddlery and leather goods which had been supplied from India to the troops in South Africa. Some time ago he told Lord Roberts of these contracts, and his reply, was. "You can not get better saddlery or better leather than has been supplied. That was also the general opinion of the military authorities. He attached much importance to the utilisation of the great rivers of India in the certain of electrical energy, and he hoped that the introduction of that motive power would tend in various directions to revive some of the older industries in the countey. He rejoiced to see that side by side with these indications of progress in India itself there was in this country such a remarkable manifestation of sympathy among all classes of the community with the natives of India in their present suffering. (Cheers.)

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON IN THE CITY.

Lord George Hamilton, M. P., and the members of the Council of India were on May 16 the guests a luncheon of the Girdlers' Company "In commemoration of the unique Persian carpet presented in 1634 to the Worshipful Company of Gordlers by the aster, Mr. Robert Bell, of the first directors of the Governor and Company of Merchants of London Mading into the East Indies, commonly called the East India Company." The Master (Sir Alfred J Newton Lord Mayor) presided, and the company included Sir A. C. Lyall, Generali Sir J. Gordon, Sir J Peille, Sir R. Hanson. M. P Sir S. C. Bayley, Sir C. Crosthwaite, Major. Gen. Sir Owen Burne. Sir John Evans, Sir Dennis Fitz Patrick. Sir J Westland Sir George Birdwood Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., Sir G. Kekewich, Major-Gen. Sir E. Stedmay Sir Henry Howorth M. P. Sir J. Edged, Q. C., Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir C. J. Sir, Sir H. Saymour King, K. C. I. E., M. P., Col. Lyall, Alderman and Sheriff Sir W. P. Treloar, Sir W. Adney, Sir C. M. Kennedy, Sir W. Lee Warner, LordGeorge Sir Staneley Edwardes, and the Wardens

Lord George Hamilton said there were those present who had borne a great and an honourable part in the administration of India. They might be pround of what they had done. They had undoubtedly consolidated India to an extent which no other Government had before achieved; they had largely improved the material condition of India; they had brought mechanical appliances and the sciences of the West to the people; but while they had greatly benefited the masses, they had, perhaps unconciously crushed indigenous art, and put on one side some of the old artistic industries. (Hear, hear.) He supposed that was inevitable, but, looking to the furture, he hoped that electricity, if largely developed as a motive power, might do something to remedy that evil. Production by mechanical processes especially by steam, always tended to concentrate labour under one roof, and, necessarily, production must be uniform, and somewhat monotonous. On the other hand, electricity could be divided and brought to the cottages and dwellings of individual handicraftsmen. In India there was a native delicacy of perception which did not exist to the same extent among the Western races and the existence of this might enable us in some way or other to revive some of the old artistic industries of India. (Her, hear.) The Lord Mayor had done signal service to India during recent troubles. The country had been sorely afflicted by plague, famine, and, he regretted to say by cholera. But it was satisfactory to know that the exertions of the Governments of the Native States had, to a large extent, been successful, and that the Government had, to a large extent, succeeded in arresting the mortality which in the past had been associated with that terrible visitation. A very considerable sum had been provided by charitable and benevolent people in this country; but he hoped he might be permitted to say that, no matter what the charitable might contribute in this country, it did not abate by one jot or tittle the responsibilities of the Goverments in India. The contributions, however, given in relief did mitigate those cases which must necessarily occur when the affected district was so large. He trusted that luncheon might have a good result directly by increasing the fund, and indirectly by some enterprising millionaire or manufacturer devoting his attention to the revival of native arstic (Cheers.)

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

SELF-PRESERVATION
FIRST LAW OF NATURE

MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES provide the means for that self-preservation. Tho whole (principle is summed up in the very excellent advice—DOCTOR YOURSELF! Don't wait until you are downright ill. Don't delude yourself with the idea of the hope that your complant is too trivial at present to notice. It is while it *is* trivial that that a cure is easy and prompt! MUNYON'S REMEDIES have the unquestioned and enviable reputation of being able to *avert* illness as well as being able to cure it. And prevention is always better than cure. The great charm of MUNYON'S REMEDIES is that they are Gentle and Tonic in their action, simple and Harmless, and Prompt to relieve. They are severally prepared on the theory of combing and harmonizing all drugs that are known to cure certain diseases, so that by special combinations every phase of a case is covered no matter what the disease may be. There is no experimenting, noguess work, no danger, no loss of time. MUNYON'S REMEDIES are perfectly harmless and may always be relied on.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

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LIPTONS TEAS:	Drunk by all classes.
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LIPTONS COFFEES: Roast and ground daily,
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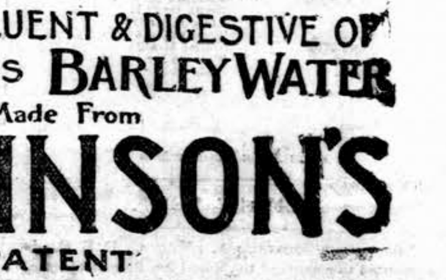

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Of all Chemists.
'Lanoline'
Natural Toilet Preparations.
This Dartring appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
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INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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BRAND
Milk
Full Cream.
As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.

Largest Sale in the World.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must by* the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS
PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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THE BEST SECURITY FOR HEALTH.
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Over 60 Years' World-wide Reputation.
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WELL-KNOWN AS "A superior preparation that may always be relied on"
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SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, and all Impurities of the Blood.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
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The late Lord Clyde said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies fail-d."—Earl of Aldborough.
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N.B.—INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.
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CAUTION. Beware of and Refuse all IMITATIONS & SUBSTITUTES.
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MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE WAR.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, addressing a great Unionist demonstration in Birmingham on May 11, observed that the war seemed to be within a measurable distance of a satisfactory conclusion, under the skilful guidance of Lord Roberts. He dealt with the criticisms which had been made by the opponents of the war, and showed that from the first the provocative attitude of the Boers, and their refusal to do justice to British subjects, had rendered the present conflict necessary. If, however, special responsibility for the war rested upon anyone, it rested upon those who had misled President Kruger, and encouraged him to resist the moderate demands of her Majesty's Government. I warn the people of this country, said Mr. Chamberlain, against the efforts which will be made by the politicians to snatch from us the fruits of the victory which will be won by our soldiers. I am struck by the flood of literature which is poured out not only over the United Kingdom, but over the United States. (Hear, hear.) All that printing costs money. (Laughter.) Does it not strike you as an interesting question to ask, although I do not suppose you will have the answer—Where does the money come from? (Hear, hear.) Are there any capitalists on the side of the Boers? (Laughter and cheers.) Are there any secret hoards the depth of which we have not yet explored? These are thoughts which I put forward for the benefit of Mr. Paul and of the Stop the War Committee, and of the other bodies which are so lavish with what they are pleased to call their accurate information. Up to the present time their efforts have been powerless against the patriotism of the people. (Cheers.) But they are waiting, they tell us, for the reaction. May they wait long! (Cheers.) But in any case, you cannot doubt that those who confessedly would have been willing to surrender the rights of this country in order to avoid war would now be perfectly ready to see the sacrifices of the war thrown away in an incomplete and an unsatisfactory settlement. It is our duty to prevent it—(hear, hear)—and if this great association had no other work I should say it would be well employed in taking care that when the settlement does come the blood of our soldiers, the treasure of our country should not have been poured out in vain. (Cheers.)

NO MORE BOER INDEPENDENCE.

I have said that I will not presume to lay down the details of settlement, for which, indeed, much consideration, much time much information is required, but I will state to you the general conditions upon which alone the Government are ready to accept the conclusion of this war and upon which they are perfectly ready to take the opinion of the country. In the first place, we are not prepared again to recognise the independence of the two Boer Republics—(loud cheers)—an independence which they have so grossly abused. (Hear, hear.) If we are the victors in this contest the territories of these Republics must be and shall be fully incorporated in her Majesty's dominions—(loud cheers)—and under the British flag. (Cheers.) That is not a bad fate for them. (A laugh.) They will not be worse off than the people of Canada or the people of Australia. And we do not hear many complaints from either of these two great commonwealths. Their individual liberties will be preserved, but the separate independence and existence of these States, constantly intriguing as they have done with foreign nations, constantly promoting agitation and disaffection in our own colonies, that independence, that separate existence, shall no longer be tolerated. (Cheers.) You will readily see that there must be after the war is over an interval, it may be long or it may be short, according to the behaviour of the people of these countries, but there must be an interval during which the whole Administration, the appointment of authorities who carry it out, must vest absolutely in her Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) You may call it if you like a military administration, I prefer to call it a Crown Colony Government, such we accord to great dependencies like India or to smaller dependencies like the West Indian Islands. But as soon as it is safe and possible, it will be the desire and the intention of her Majesty's Government to introduce these States into the great circle of self-governing colonies. (Cheers.) Their power of mischief must be taken away (hear, hear)—but their power over local administration may, I hope, at no distant future be restored to them. I do not believe that there is in this country, I do not think there is in South Africa, any vindictive feeling either against those who, misled by the misrepresentations—the interested misrepresentations—of their leaders have been in arms against us or even against those rebels who without any grievance of their own without a shadow of a cause for complaint, have still joined with and assisted the enemies of the Crown. I believe there is no feeling, no vindictive feeling, against either but there is a determination that neither the Orange Free State nor the Transvaal shall be once more a centre of disaffection, a nursery of conspiracy, against British rule in South Africa, and there is a determination that the clemency which we desire to show to rebels shall be consistent with justice to loyalists. (Cheers.)

WHAT IS OWED TO LOYALISTS.

Bear that in mind, ladies and gentlemen. We heard a great deal of the necessity of magnanimity in order to prevent the continuance of racial antagonism. There is only one cure for racial antagonism, and that is a reign of justice and equality—(hear, hear)—and it is a duty which we owe to both Dutch and to English who have been loyal to the Crown, who have lost their property, who have risked their lives, in order to stand by the flag—it is a duty which we owe to them that at the end of the war they shall not find themselves in a worse position than those who have looted their houses and defiled their homes. (Cheers.) But when this result has been achieved, as I hope it may be, when equal justice has been meted out, then it is the one desire of the Government, as I am certain it is the one desire of this country, that the two races should as soon as possible forget the past, that they should work together for the prosperity of the common country in which they must live together, and that is the policy of her Majesty's Government. (Cheers.) I have endeavoured to state it as lucidly and as definitely as circumstances permit. I believe that that is the policy which alone will satisfy our colonial allies. I believe that less than that will lose their respect, that with less than that you will be unable to retain the loyalty and the affection of your fellow-subjects in South Africa. This is our policy, and, if it be challenged, we are ready to appeal to the country to give us that support in carrying it into effective operation which will alone enable us to maintain our paramount position in South Africa—a position which the indifference and apathy of past years have so seriously endangered and threatened. (Loud cheers.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Chamberlain concluded the proceedings.

During the progress of the meeting the cheers of a crowd of several thousands of people could be heard outside, and when Mr. Chamberlain left the Town Hall, he was again greeted with tremendous cheers.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on May 11.

A French diplomatist, to whose words considerable importance is given, not only for his long experience, but also for his intimacy with M Delcasse, the French Foreign Minister, told me to-day that he and several) statesmen with whom he had conversed were somewhat surprised at the language used by Lord Salisbury at the Primrose League meeting. He could not understand his apprehensions. Of course, a great nation should be prepared for every eventuality; but the British Premier had spoken as if imminent danger existed fo the safety of the United Kingdom, which might at any moment be called upon to repel an invasion. It was useless to pretend that it might come from another Power than France, consequently Lord Salisbury must really imagine that the Republican Government was contemplating the possibility of war after the close of the Exhibition. The French diplomatist admitted that circumstances could be imagined which would make war even with England inevitable: but he failed to discover any serious indication that they were likely to arise. In any case, he felt confidence in the pacific intentions of the present French Cabinet. It members would certainly do everything compatible with the honour and dignity of the country to prevent the outbreak of war.

Berlin May 17 ("Standard)."—The "Kruz Zeitung" is the first German paper to comment at any length on the speeches made at the Primrose league meeting, last week, by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain. Towards the and of its article, it says:—

The world's sense of justice, which has been offended by this war, will make itself felt in some way or other. There can be no more. talk now of an Anglo-American brotherhood Moreover, the Chamberlain-Salisbury Imperialism, as regards Australia, is threatened; and we see a third ominous feature in England's relations with Russia, who, in spite of all her promises, has gone unceremoniously on her way. One need only compare the fuss England made when the French tried to establish themselves at Muscat, and the present attitude of English policy towards Russia's advance to the Persian Gulf, to see the change that has since taken place. Russia's influence is increasing more and more. It still remains to be seen what attitude the Pan-Islamic movement will take up towards the two Powers. In India it is without doubt an English one, and General Palmer will certainly be able to make use of it as will the sworn enemy of Russia, Lord Curzon, But the Shah's journey might easily give the movement an anti-English turn; and as the Russo-Austrian undertaking regarding Balkan questions guarantees the status quo, and the Sultan has not forgiven England for her Egyptian policy, it is probable that Islam will incline towards Russia rather than to England. The Sultan's voice would find an echo even in India if raised against England, and, of course, in Afghanistan, where the opinion prevails that they have been duped by English politicians. But for the crippling of England by the war, Russia's advance would, at any rate, have been a great deal slower and more cautious than it has been.

The 'Memorial Diplomatique, says it understands that, immediately after the conclusion of the war in South Africa, Lord Salisbury will visit certain European capitals, to confer with the leading statesmen with the object of concluding arrangements for the maintenance of general peace. It adds that the [illegible] Premier will come to Paris, to confer with M. Delcasse.

GERMAN FEELING AGAINST ENGLAND.

Baron Carl von Thuengen publishes in the new Bavarian "Landeszeitung" an open letter to the Kaiser in which, in the name of South Germany, he denies that sympathy or love is felt in that country for India. The only sympathy felt is for the poor Indian population, which has been tyrannised over for centuries. He asks is there no one in the environment of the Kaiser who will tell his Majesty the true feelings of the German people towards the English. Probably he voices only the opinions of the Pan-Germans, for from Munich comes an energetic protest against the letter.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 11 (*Reuter*).—The Rossia to-day contends that the Czar's Government is committing a grave mistake in not profiting by the Transvaal war to force Great Britain to come to terms with Russia at the different points where their interests are at variance. Russian troops, it urges, ought to occupy Herat. This could be easily effected, and the presence of a Russian force there would keep England in constant anxiety for the safety of India. Further Russia should organise naval measures in conjunction with other Powers which desire to prevent Great Britain from continually violating international law and the laws of equity, for the purpose of threatening the English maritime communications and over-sea trade.

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"Very carefully prepared and highly nutritious."—LANCET.

"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

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THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

"Admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons."
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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
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A MOST NUTRITIOUS FOOD FOR NURSING MOTHERS.

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Worse Than Death are those ailments which seize upon the vital parts of the human body, and add great and continued pain to the deprivations of ill health. Rheumatism is the worst of these ills. It attacks the blood. It affects all parts of the body. All ages suffer from it. It tortures all conditions of life. It hinders business pursuits, and spoils all pleasures.

For all such there is certain relief.

Little's Oriental Balm

is a remedy for painful diseases of this nature. It has cured cases of Rheumatism that were stubborn and of long standing. It has cured where other remedies have failed. No sufferer should consider his case hopeless until he has tried Oriental Balm fairly and thoroughly. It acts quickly, soothes the tortured nerves, and allays the inflammation. There is no pain it will not cure.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

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Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

EPPS'S COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.

Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England

EPPS'S COCOA.

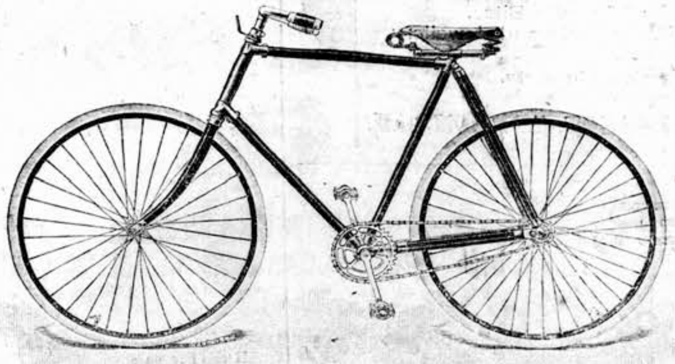
PREMIER CYCLES

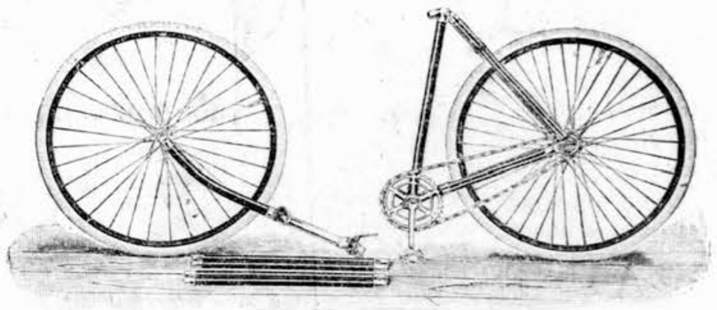
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

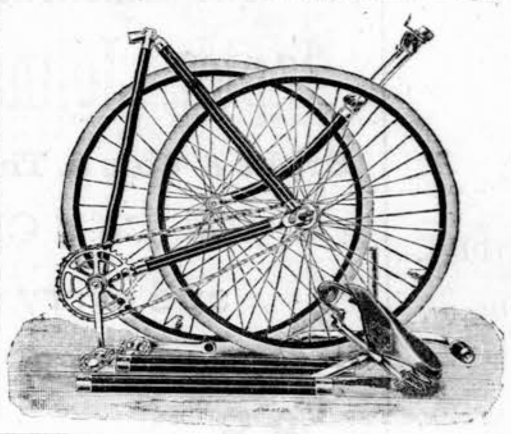
A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.



The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1¾ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain; 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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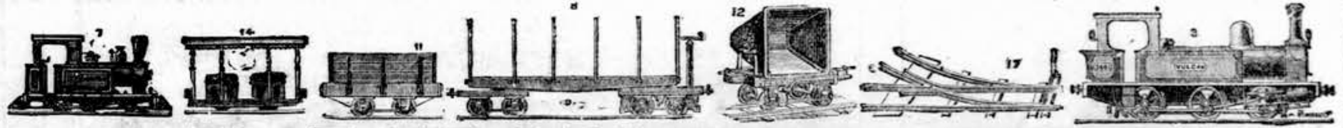

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly; keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the *lustre and freshness of youth*, eradicates Dandruff, *prevents hair from falling and turning grey*, is the *most cleanly* of all preparations, and is *perfectly harmless.*

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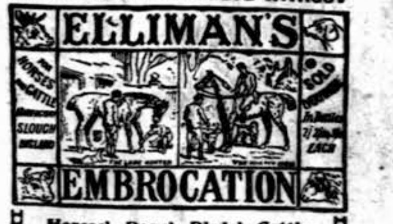

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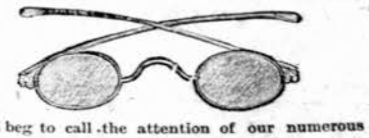

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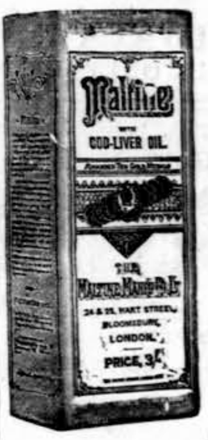

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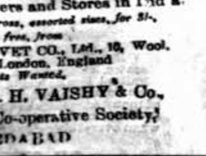

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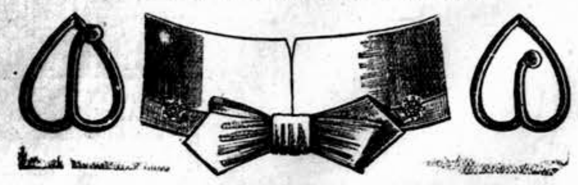

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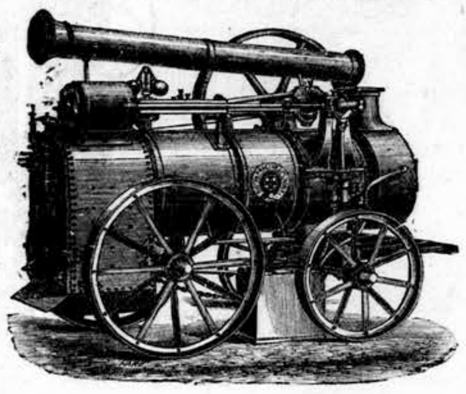

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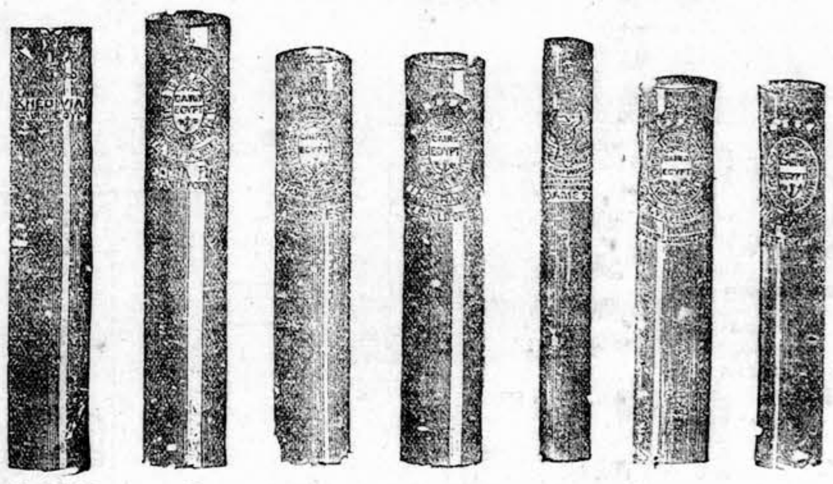

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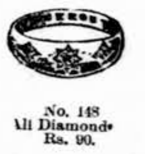

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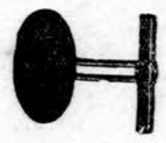

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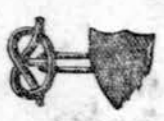

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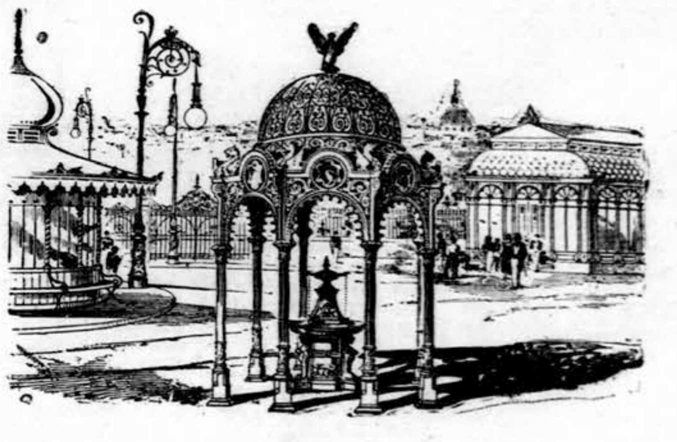
ORNL. ROOFING,
CLOCK TOWERS,



STRAIGHT STAIRS,
STABLE FITTINGS,
ORNL. GUTTERS,
SPIRAL STAIRS,
ROOF PLATES,
ORNL. PANELS,
VENTILATORS,
BALUSTERS,
FOUNTAINS.
GRATINGS,
URINALS,
PUMPS.
CLOSETS,
ASH BINS,
HANDRAILS,
GATE PIERS,
R. W. PIPES,
BATHS, SINKS,
WASH STANDS,
GARDEN SEATS,
SEAT STANDARDS,
CATTLE TROUGHS,
SCHOOL FITTINGS.

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PATENT FOOTREST CLOSETS FOR NATIVES.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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